

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. IX.—NO. 1271.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863.

\$6 PER ANNUM.

THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY BULLETIN:	3.50
" one year.	6.00
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN:	2.50
" one year.	4.00
CATAWBA JOURNAL—WEEKLY:	1.00
For one year.	2.00

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "Militia."

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That during the war the Governor shall have power to call out the militia for local and temporary service, all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, or such portion thereof in the whole State or any part of the State as he may deem necessary for the public defence. He shall cause the men so called out from each regimental district, as is now established by law to be formed into companies of not less than sixty or more than one hundred privates, who shall select the company officers; whenever any of said districts shall furnish a smaller number than a company, or there shall be a residue after the formation of one or more companies, such smaller number may be attached to any adjoining district and the companies so formed may be organized into battalions and regiments, in which case the commissioned officers of companies shall elect the field officers; the same number of staff officers for each regiment as are provided for in the militia law shall be appointed, and the Governor shall commission all officers during the war, and no longer.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted; That the officers and men shall be subjected to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances while in actual service as those of like grade in the Confederate States' service.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That there shall be exempted from service under this act the following, to wit: The officers of the State, with their clerks and Secretaries; members and officers of the General Assembly; judges of the Confederate and State courts; the attorney general, solicitors of the several judicial circuits, clerks of courts of record, marshals and sheriffs, jailors, registers, county trustees and keepers of the poor; one salt commissioner of each county, two blacksmiths who have established shops in each captain's district; one miller for each public mill; regular ministers of the gospel; the officers and necessary employees of the insane asylum, and institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind, with their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their profession for four years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, secretary; an agent for each depot, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners, conductors, and mechanics of each railroad company; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president professors and stewards of colleges; the principal and teachers of academies; the principal and a reasonable numbers of employees or manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, shoes, and other articles manufactured of leather, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State Government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, by agreeing to take no more than seventy-five per cent. profit upon their manufactures; but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction to such officer as the Government may appoint, that such contract or agreement was bona fide, and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty; and that the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That in executing this act the Governor is empowered to employ such officers of the militia as may be necessary; and he may appoint a suitable number of drill officers, with the rank and pay of junior second lieutenants.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever the Governor shall deem it expedient to raise secretly in places where it cannot be done publicly under this act, companies for special service, he may commission officers for that purpose, with authority to raise such companies to consist of as many men and others as he may determine, who when in actual service shall be entitled to the same pay and under the same rules as the force herein authorized except as to the appointment of officers, which shall be made by the Governor.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have power to appoint field officers to command any force raised under the fifth section that he may think proper and expedient.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [Ratified the 1st day of February, 1863.]

LATEST IMPORTATION.

GOOD quality of BLACK ALPACCA GOODS; Dabegar, assorted colors; French Lams, equally as cheap as Calico; Brown Flax Thread; Black and White Blue Buttons; Military Gilt Buttons; Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes, at KAHNWEILER & BROS.

July 8, 1863—tf

WANTED.

AT the C. S. Distillery at Salisbury, N. C., a PRACTICAL DISTILLER. A thoroughly competent man will receive a good salary. Also wanted, a man capable of managing the still and experienced MALT MAN.

Addre s, JAS. T. JOHNSTON, Msd. Purveyor, C. S. A., Charlotte, N. C.

JULY 18, 1863—tf

NORTH CAROLINA POWDER MILLS.

1,000 LBS. Superior Blasting Powder for sale.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres.

NOTICE TO POWDER MAKERS.

A Competent person to superintend the manufacture of Gun Powder can get a situation at the North Carolina Powder Mills near Charlotte N. C. satisfactory references will be required. June 9/63—tf

S. W. DAVIS, Pres.

Charleston Courier, Mobile Advertiser & Register and Savannah Republican copy three times and send bills.

PAPER.

OFFICE C. S. ORD. WORKS,

SALISBURY, N. C. June 24 1863.

This article is b. g manu acted largely at various points in the Confederacy but the scarcity of raw materials fair to interfere seriously with the manufacture.

In the manufacture of cartridge paper used in the fabrication of ammonium, raw cotton can be used if a certain proportion of hemp be mixed with it.

I am authorized by the Ordnance Department to purchase materials for the purpose, and I take this method of appealing to the proprietors, assist me in collecting old rags, bagging, waste cordage, &c., or any old hemp.

A good price will be paid for the above material varying from 10 to 25 cents per pound according to condition, locality &c.

I will also pay 40 cents per pound for old soap lead delivered at the works.

A. G. BRENNER, Capt. Ar-mery.

June 26, 1863—tf

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

OUR New Style HATS, the "ESMERALDA,"

for Ladies and Males, are just open, and attracting general admiration, also other new and handsome styles at KAHNWEILER & BRO.

April 27, 1863—tf

KEEP COOL AND ECONOMIZE.

WE have just received and opened a lot of Fine Wide Bro. Linens, suitable for Quilts, Pants, Vests or Shirts, and cheaper than Bleaching. Call soon. (Especially adapted for children's wear.) At KAHNWEILER & BRO.

June 6, 1863—tf

MISSES & CHILDREN GARMENTS.

OF ENGLISH Manufacture, at KAHNWEILER & BROS.

July 8, 1863—tf

FOR SALE.

The Toll House and Lot on the Statesville Plank Road, near the property of Jno. J. Blackwood, Esq. Apply to WM. JOHNSTON.

January 28, 1863—tf

FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE.

AT the Charlotte Flouring Mills can be had Family, Superfine and fine FLOUR, SEMI-FINE, SHORTS and BRAIN.

Also, MEAL and GRIST.

JOHN WILKES.

Aug. 1, 1863—tf

Charlotte, Flour Mills.

A SUBSTITUTE,

BETWEEN the ages of 45 and 50 years is wanted immediately to take the place of a soldier in the 2d Regt. N. C. Troops. He must be able-bodied, and bring credentials of good character. Apply to A. J. WILLIAMSON.

June 18, 1863—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

RALEIGH STATE JOURNAL.

ON and after the 1st day of November next, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. THE MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mail, and all TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the mails North and East; the EVENING EDITION will be printed at 8 o'clock, p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock, p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mail.

Arrangements have been made to procure TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal.

GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. THE MARKETS will be fully reported.

RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured, in the Army and elsewhere. THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent reporters. THE STATE JOURNAL will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY—12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3.50;

8 months, \$4; 1 month, \$1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY—12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3.50; 8 months, \$4; 1 month, \$1.

For the WEEKLY—12 months, \$8; 6 months, \$4.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square, 1 day, \$1.50 1 square, 5 days, \$1.50

1 do 9 days, \$1.75 1 square, 1 week, \$1.75

1 do 8 days, \$1.00 1 do 2 weeks, \$3.00

1 do 4 days, \$1.50 1 do 3 months, \$3.00

Ten lines make a square.

Address, JNO. A. PAULMAN,

Editor and Proprietor,

Oct 12, 1863—tf

Raleigh, N. C.

1 square, 1 day, \$1.50 1 square, 5 days, \$1.50

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BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

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CHARLOTTE.

Monday, August 10, 1863.

Apologetic.

Our friend of the *Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel* is assured that the omissions to which he alludes were unintentional. The extracts referred to were properly credited, but the compositor neglected to give them as written.

The Catawba Journal.

In consequence of the unusually large lists of new subscribers that have reached us after our first pages had been put through the press, we are forced to withhold a number of names for entry, to commence with our next edition.

Notice to Patrons.

We have on file several letters containing remittances, some 25 cents and others 50 cents, each, requesting that the *CATAWBA JOURNAL* be sent for the amount enclosed.

As it would require a heavy tax to reply to each of our friends thus corresponding, we take this opportunity to inform them, as well as the public generally, again, that subscriptions to the *CATAWBA JOURNAL* are not received for a less period than one year. The amounts referred to now in our hands are subject to the orders of our friends.

The Columbia & Hamburg Rail Road.

Capitalists are reminded that the subscription books to the capital stock in this very important enterprise are still open at the Bank of Charlotte, where they will be found for a few days.

The company has been successfully organized and will soon commence operations under very favorable auspices, and we urge upon our fellow-citizens the propriety of aiding in the speedy completion of this great enterprise.

We will publish the proceedings of the Convention in our next edition.

From our Army.

The following is a private letter from J. G. McCorkle to his mother and sister:

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 2, 1863.

Dear Mother and Sister:

It is with great pleasure that I now sat myself to write to you. I do not know whether you have been able to hear anything from me since we crossed the Potomac or not. Probably you thought that I was killed or wounded in Pennsylvania. If so, you have been agreeably mistaken.

I was captured on the 3d of July, near Gettysburg, and was taken to Fort Delaware, where I remained until the 29th.—They were sending the sick and wounded to Dixie; I was then a little unwell, but pretended to be very sick, and I got the Yankee surgeon to send me with them. We landed at Petersburg last night. I am well now.

I assure you I am glad I am in Dixie. Fort Delaware is the hardest place that ever any white man saw.

Our regiment was badly cut up in the first and third days' fight at Gettysburg; but your humble servant escaped unhurt. Major Ross was killed the first day.

You can tell Mrs. Taylor that Billy was not hurt up to the morning of the 4th of July.

I have not heard from the regiment since.

Your son and brother,

J. G. MCCORKLE.

Gen. Johnston's Army.

The Meridian Miss. *Clarion* of the 30th ultimo, says: "There is no intelligence from Gen. Johnston's army. The camps and men remain as they were, near Morton, on Strong river. Whatever may be the contemplation, one thing is certain: the commander-in-chief wisely keeps his own counsel. All present apprehensions have passed away from the minds of the people in this section of the country, so complete is their confidence in the officers now in command."

The Richmond Sentinel learns that Col. Jno. S. Preston, of South Carolina, has been appointed Chief of the Conscription Bureau, with his headquarters in that city.

The election for Governor, members of Congress and members of the Legislature of Tennessee, takes place next Thursday the 10th August.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY.

The ladies of the Soldier's Aid Society of Philadelphia Church, have just sent off a box of 35 pair of cotton socks, sheets, shirts and old linen for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers at the Moor Hospital in Richmond.

Three months ago the Society sent to the same Hospital a box containing 58 pair of socks, sheets, &c., to be used in burying the dead. We are now engaged filling an order for 92 pair of socks for Capt. John Moor's company, 48th regiment N. C. T. Any one having relatives or friends in said company, wishing to send socks, gloves, &c., can do so by marking the articles with their friends name, and leaving them at the County Clerks office in Charlotte, or Mrs. Ira Parks', or Philadelphia Church.

Ladies let us knit with energy! Don't think because the Government requires the tenth of our wool, that this "exempts" our needles! Nothing but *peace* can exempt our hands.

Give the Government one pound out of ten, it is right, or it would not have been demanded, and you will have enough and to spare. Some have to buy all their wool at three dollars per pound and they are knitting two pair for the "48th" and their sons in other regiments. Mothers, wives, and sisters, think of the coming winter; the cold and privations which our soldiers have to endure! This is a sufficient appeal to every true hearted patriotic Southern heart! Any lady declining to work for the soldiers now, falls a degree below "the exempt."

The Prayer Meeting.

For the Bulletin.]

MR. EDITOR: We hope something will be done by the christian people of the town of Charlotte to bring about a greater interest in prayer for our much beloved country's cause. Our dear and friends are struggling for us on the fields of battle, and we ought to be importunate with God in prayer at home. We ought humbly to bow before Him, from day to day, and repenting of our numerous sins, call upon Him to turn aside his chastising hand as David did for Israel when God was punishing them so severely for their pride, or, we are afraid, much suffering will be still in store for us before the struggle shall end. Our heart is filled with sadness when, at this time, (which ought to be one of seriousness to all,) we find many persons and even professed christians engaged in almost every kind of worldly amusement, cultivating continually a spirit of mirthfulness. It ought to be remembered by us that one of the most prominent signs of the true and genuine christian is to keep ourselves unspotted from the world. The truly devoted christian loves his christian brother or sister, wherever found or by whatever name called. There is no cause so greatly obstructing the progress of the gospel as denominational bigotry. To be connected with some church has become popular; so that many connect themselves whose hearts are not warmed with the love of God or man. And when about to do so, they enquire for the most influential sect, which they join, and then become enthusiastic for the prosperity of their church; they regularly attend and keep up the form in their own church, but do not exhibit the spirit of christian love to members of any other denomination.

These remarks were thought of on reading an article in the *Bulletin*, recommending a union prayer meeting, to be held in all the churches in town. After reading it, we were under the impression a meeting would be called by the clergymen of the place; but as nothing of the kind has been done, we thought we would pen these few lines and urge upon some one to move in this matter. There is a great responsibility resting particularly upon the men who have the special oversight of souls. God is angry as well for the sins of omission as those of commission. A. G. K.

CONVENTION OF NURSERYMEN.—A convention of the Southern Nurserymen will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday, the 19th of August. The object of the convention is, no doubt, partially foreshadowed in the following communication from the *Southern Cultivator*:

"Would it not be well for the nurserymen of the South to meet together some time during the present summer, for consultation on matters pertaining to their business? It seems to me very desirable that, at least, there should be concert of action in regard to prices adapted to the times. It is preposterous to sell the products of the Nursery at the prices which ruled previous to the war, while everything else is so enormously high. A regular schedule of prices should be established and adhered to by all engaged in the business. Trees, shrubs, etc. Other matters of interest to the profession and to Southern pomology, might very properly engage the attention of Southern Nurserymen, and I should be pleased to see the proposition carried into effect."

The Tax Law.

HON. JAMES L. PUGH, of Alabama, has written a concise elucidation of the recent tax law of Congress. His views will be read with a peculiar interest throughout the country at this time:

BRUNSWICK, July 11, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: You will please publish the following propositions on taxation and subsistence:

1. No direct tax on land and slaves can be laid by Congress without an apportionment. Representation and direct taxes are inseparable. No direct tax can be laid constitutionally without a census—no census can be taken during the war. Hence those who favor a tax on property and not on productions, incomes and profits, are for violating the Constitution.

2. A tax on property instead of productions would necessarily oppress the citizen and soldier, because the tax, in order to be uniform, must be laid on the land of the soldier as well as the citizen who has been driven from his home by the enemy and making nothing, then property must sell under the hammer to pay taxes.

3. The provision tax, or tax in kind, can oppress no one, as no person pays anything if he makes nothing; whereas, the tax on property must be the same on every one, and paid in money, whether the land makes provisions or grass and weeds. The provision tax will stop the increase of the war debt and the further issue of Confederate money, sustain credit abroad and confidence at home, and above all, feed the army abundantly. A tax on property will accomplish neither of these results. Hence, I am in favor of the tax in kind, and the money tax on incomes and profits, instead of a money tax on property.

4. Whether you lay a tax on property or a tax in kind, it must be the same on everybody because if the property or crops of any one, whether citizen or soldier, is expended, uniformity is destroyed and the tax is unconstitutional.

The provision tax of one-tenth is all the planter pays, while the incomes from speculation, &c., are taxed as high as fifteen per cent.

5. Potatoes, peas and ground peas, left in the field for stock, are not counted, because the tax law requires an account only of such portions of the crop usually gathered as "have been sold or consumed prior to making the estimate." This was intended to guard against fraud and evasion of the tax law, but cannot embrace potatoes, peas, &c., usually left in the field, as these have not been sold or consumed prior to the estimate, which will be made as soon as the crop is gathered. The Government will need grain, &c., at once to supply the army, and stop the increase of Confederate money.

Yours obedient servant,

J. L. PUGH.

From the *Rutherford Sentinel*.]

The following infamous order, threatening the punishment of helpless women and children, in revenge for the gallant enterprises of Major Mosby and others, which the Federal troops are unable to prevent, is a foreshadowing of what we may expect from Yankee rule, should they succeed in overcoming the South:

CENTREVILLE, July 31, 1863.—The following order was read this morning:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, KING'S DIVISION,

Centreville, July 30, 1863. By direction of the General in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and in pursuance of instructions from the General commanding the department, the following order is published by the General commanding this division:

Every citizen, or rebel soldier in disguise, against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having committed depredations upon the railroads now used by the United States Government, will be arrested and confined for punishment or put beyond the lines.

The people within ten miles of the Orange and Alexandria railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the road, trains, depots or stations by citizens, guerrillas or persons in disguise, and in case of any such injury, they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages.

If these measures should not prevent depredations, the entire inhabitants of the district of country along the railroad will be put across the lines and their property taken for government uses.

By command of

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING.

R. Chandler, Assistant Adjutant General.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.—It seems that

the Capt. Paine who, with his boat's crew was captured on Tuesday night, is a scout of some note and dash amongst the enemy. The *New York Herald*'s correspondent thus notices his services: "It is not improper now to mention the distinguished services of one of the most skillful scouts our army affords—Capt. L. S. Paine of the 100th New York. He scouted all around Morris Island before we took it, and landed in several places. He seems to have a faculty of knowing just where all pickets and troops are, and his life is evidently charmed, for he has been fired on many times at very short range."—*Charleston Mercury*, 7th.

A DARING RECONNAISSANCE.—Captain LeRoy Hammond, accompanied by two of his men, made very daring and successful reconnaissance within the enemy's lines, gaining some very useful and important information. They were absent two days, during which time they passed completely around the Yankee lines, and inside of their tents. The Captain returned Tuesday night, highly gratified with the success of his efforts.—*Charleston Courier*, of the 7th.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF THE CAPTURED REBEL OFFICERS.—As the rebel officers captured are likely to remain in custody for some time to come arrangements have been made for their accommodation at Sandusky, Ohio, and they are being forwarded to that point as rapidly as possible, and all this class of prisoners who may fall into our hands will be sent there hereafter, until the rebel authorities are disposed to carry out faithfully the cartel of exchange.—*New York paper*.

Acts of Congress.

From the *South Carolinian*.]

The following are the Acts under which the press reports are copyrighted:

SEC. 10. If any other person or persons, from and after the recording of the title of any book or books, according to this Act, shall, within the term or terms herein limited, print, publish or import, or cause to be printed or published or imported, any copy of such book or books, without the consent of the person really entitled to the copyright thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more credible witnesses, or shall, knowing the same to be so printed or imported, publish, sell or expose to sale, or cause to be published, sold or exposed to sale, any copy of such book to the person legally at the time entitled to the copyright thereof; and then such offender shall forfeit every copy of such book to the person legally at the time entitled to the copyright thereof, and shall also forfeit and pay fifty cents for every such sheet found in his possession, either printed or printing, published, imported or exposed to sale, contrary to the intent of this Act—the one moiety thereof to such legal power of the copyright as aforesaid, and the other to the use of the Confederate States; to be recovered by action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 11. If any person or persons, after the recording of the title of any print, &c., according to the provisions of the Act, shall, within the term or terms limited by this Act, engrave, etch, etch or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched, worked or sold, or copied, either in the whole, or by varying, adding to or diminishing the main design, with the intent to evade the law; or shall print, or import for sale, any such print, &c., or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietors of the copyright thereof, first obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two credible witnesses, or knowing the same to be so printed or imported without such consent as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates on which such print, &c., shall be copied and also all and every sheet so copied or printed as aforesaid to the proprietor or proprietors of the copyright thereof; and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of such print, &c., which may be found in his or their possession, printed or published or exposed for sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act—the one moiety thereof to the proprietor or proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the Confederate States; to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained as aforesaid, (if such author or proprietor be a citizen of the Confederate States, or resident therein,) shall be liable to suffer and pay the author and proprietor all damages occasioned by such injury; to be recovered by a special action on the case founded upon this Act in any court having cognizance thereof; and the several courts of the Confederate States empowered to grant injunctions, to prevent the violation of the rights of authors and inventors, are hereby empowered to grant injunctions in like manner, according to the principles of equity, to restrain such publication of any manuscript as aforesaid.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE LAUNCH.—On

Wednesday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Captain Tucker, of the steamer Chicora, with the steamer Juno, Lieutenant Philip Porcher commanding, set out on a reconnoitering expedition around the harbor.—The Juno, whose crew consisted only of ten men armed with rifles, ran down near the fleet with orders to run into any barge she might encounter on her way. Upon approaching the fleet she chanced upon the first launch of the U. S. steamer *Wabash*, with a crew of twenty-three men, and a twelve pound howitzer on board. The *Juno* was immediately turned upon the Yankee launch, and as she drove upon it twelve of the Yankee crew threw themselves into the sea. Ten of these are supposed to be drowned. The remainder, including the Acting master, surrendered. Lieutenant Porcher took possession of the launch, and brought the prisoners up to city. While withdrawing with his prize, he was pursued and fired upon without effect by one of the enemy's gunboats.

Of the prisoners captured, there were one officer, one petty officer, six seamen, two ordinary seaman, and one landsman. Their names are as follows:

Acting Master E. L. Haines U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, Robert Armstrong, Charles Felix, Alec Waring, John Katchibala, John Hauman, Henry Hackney, Edward R. Clarke, Nathan A. Bailey, Chas. Salisbury, James Daniel, U. S. steamer *Wabash*.—*Charleston Mercury*, 7th.

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A Barbarous Order.

The following order of Lincoln, issued under date of July 31, the Yankee journals inform us, is published for the information and government of all concerned:

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THASHER, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for Northern District of Georgia.

(COPY-RIGHT SECURED.)

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8

Everything quiet this morning.

There was sharp cannonading last night between the enemy's batteries and ours, but without important result.

A French and an English war steamer are outside the bar.

FROM TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 7.

Returns from the election on Thursday are quite meagre and indicate the election of the Winchester Convention tickets, with two or three exceptions.

All quiet along the Tennessee. The main portion of Rosencrantz army is at Winchester and Decherd, with brigades stationed at several other points.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 8.

One hundred and ten Yankee cavalry and two commissioned officers, captured at Union City, West Tennessee, arrived this morning.

Not sufficient returns have yet been received to decide what names on the Convention ticket are beaten.

FROM MEXICO.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.

Gen. Forey's dispatch to the French Minister of War, dated June 10th, says:

"I have just entered the city of Mexico at the head of the army. The whole population of the city received the army with enthusiasm, bordering on delirium. The French soldiers were literally covered with showers of garlands and bouquets. I have been present with all the staff officers at the Te Deum, at the magnificent cathedral of this city which was threatened by immense crowds. The army deafened me with cries of 'vive le Emperor.' This population strongly desires order, justice and liberty. In my reply to their representatives, I have promised them these in the name of the Emperor."

FROM THE WEST.

MORTON, Aug. 8

Col. Matt. Johnson sunk one transport and disabled two others opposite Greenville, last Tuesday. Since that time he caused to turn back some twelve steamboats laden with merchandise.

Gunboats came up and shelled the woods furiously for miles without doing any damage.

This will cause a number of light artillery batteries to be organized at once for the same purpose, and in a few weeks we will see the Mississippi river more effectually blockaded than ever before.

ATLANTA, Aug. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Brandon, 6th inst., says:

Ransom's division of Grants army, with seven mosquito gunboats, descended the Mississippi and opened on the bayous of West Louisiana.

A heavy Yankee force ascended St. Charles river in search of our force in Arkansas.

Dunt, brother-in-law and partner of Grant in negro apprentices, was captured near Lake Providence, La., by Col. Matt. Johnson's guerrillas.

The Confederates have recaptured several thousand slaves with Dunts' Yankee force.

Everything motionless on the Big Black, except the expedition to West Louisiana.

COMMUNICATION REOPENED.

ATLANTA, Aug. 8.

I have a private telegram from Jackson, Miss., of yesterday's date, showing that communication is reopened with that city.

J. S. THASHER.

ENVELOPES, WRITING PAPER, MATCHES &c.

We have on hand an extensive stock of asorted Envelopes, also Writing Paper Blacking, Matches, Osnaburg, &c.

ALSO

on consignment a small lot of No. 1 black Tea and Java Coffee. Call soon if you want a good bargain.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.

Aug. 6, '63—d16

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ONE 18 inch Planer.

One Circular Saw Bench and 4 saws for do.

One Jig saw machine

Belt and shafting for same, all in perfect order.

Can be had on reasonable terms if applied for soon.

Address J. H. STEVENS & CO.

Aug. 6, '63—d16

Charlotte N. C.

Richmond Dispatch and Columbia Carolinian

copy 8 times and send bill to this office.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue to struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent success, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace least they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with approach to such equality, we have failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraiding of his conscience by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absensee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave on desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that no one who owes service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

CAMP HOLMES, August 5, 1863.

General Orders.

No. 17.

In accordance with the above proclamation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instructions immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will

be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the Government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their Military officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instructions will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morgan- ton, on the 1st of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT, Commander of Conscript for N. C. J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.

Aug 7—d11

LOST.

A PORT MONICA containing Six or Seven hundred Dollars was lost in the Omnibus in the street, immediately in front of the Barber Shop near the Bulletin Office yesterday afternoon. The finder will please return it to M. L. Wriston Esq., at the Rock Island Office, who will compensate for his trouble. A portion of the money is the property of several soldiers now wounded and in the hands of the enemy.

F. MILTON KENNEDY, Chaplain 28th N. C. Regt.

Aug. 7—d1w.

STRAYED DOG.

A SMALL PUPPY, answers to the name of Pomp, white, curly, woolen Coated, The finder will be handsomely rewarded if brought to the Bulletin office, Aug 8—d4

\$50 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL on last Wednesday night JOHN MINNIS and CHARLES SANFORD. Minnis is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set but not heavy, has grey eyes, light hair, cut short, dark or sallow skin; dark clothes, a snuff colored hat with a gold band on it, and he is very commanding.

Charles Sanford is 5 feet 8 inches high, sallow complexion and is pox marked. He had on a black frock coat and blue pants.

A reward of \$25 each will be given for their delivery to me

CHAS. WILSON, Aug 7—d1w.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE members of the enrolling Committee for the different Captain's Districts in Mecklenburg County are requested to complete their labours and report their respective lists at the Court House in Charlotte on Thursday the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M. Each member of the District Committee it is hoped will be present. The purpose being to complete our organization for home defence. By order of Central Committee.

JNO. A. YOUNG, Chair.

Auz. 7—d1w.

J. D. Democ. at please copy.

EXECUTIVE DEPT. N. C.

ADJUTANT GEN'L'S OFFICE, (MILITIA), ASSEMBLED, AUG. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ALL Communications on Military Matters intended for His Excellency, the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, before transportation will be furnished by the Quarter-master.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

K. S. TUCKER, Aug 5—d1w.

Maj. and A. A. C.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!

THE undersigned, as agents for the Manufacturer, keep constantly on hand a large stock of Shoe Pegs of all the various sizes, which we offer to the trade at Manufacturer's prices. Orders solicited.

HIATT & STANTON, Greensborough, N. C.

May 1863—d1w.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR COMPANY H, 49TH REGIMENT—N. C. T.

THE undersigned having been detailed as Recruiting Officer for Company H, 49th Regt. N. C. Troops, is very anxious to get 80 or 90 good able-bodied men. Those desirous of joining a good company can have the privilege of coming with me at my father's residence in Gaston county until the 14th of August. I will be in Dallas, the 10th and 11th of August.

It may be that persons who wished to join the above-named company would like to know where it is encamped. Our encampment is two miles south-east of Petersburg, on the Charles City road, where we expect to remain, or in that vicinity, for the next twelve months.

W. A. RANKIN, Aug 5—d1w.

1st Lieut Co H, 49th Regt N. C.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. BRITTON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WRITING INK

THE subscriber is manufacturing at Charlotte, N. C. an article of

WRITING INK.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

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JEFFERSON DAVIS.

<p

Lincoln's proclamation

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 1, 1863.

List of Indigenous Plants, &c., Wanted at this Department:

Botanical Names.	Common Names.	Part Used.	Price.	Quantity Wanted.
Cantaria Vittata	Potato fly		\$2.00 per pound.	500 pounds.
Capitellum	Red Pepper.		15 "	500 "
Cobaea maculatum.	Hemlock,		30 "	200 "
"	Indian physic		20 "	100 "
Gilia trifoliata.	Membrane,		25 "	250 "
"	Hops,		30 "	100 "
Humulus lupulus.	Lavender,		1.00 "	1000 "
Lavandula,	Georgia bark,		50 "	250 "
Pinkneys pubens,	Oastor oil bean, hull'd		7.00 " bushel.	2000 bushels.
Eriocoma comosa,	" " not hull'd		3.00 "	2000 "
"	Blackberry.		5 "	400 pounds.
Enkianthus villosus,	Seneca snakeroot,		75 "	200 "
Spiraea,	Mustard,		50 "	2000 "
Spiraea,	Snakeroot,		1.50 "	250 "
Spiraea,	American Hellebore,		1.00 "	500 "
Dried apples,	Dried peaches,		2.00 "	1000 "
Dried peaches,	Dried pumpkin,		3.50 "	1000 "
Dried okra,	Dried okra,		1.00 "	300 "
			5.00 "	300 "

The above named articles, if carefully gathered and properly dried, will be purchased at the Medical Purveyor's Office, at Charlotte, N. C.

JAMES T. JOHNSON, Surgeon,

and Medical Purveyor.

July 3, 1863—41

NOTICE.

THE following articles are in the possession of the Southern Express Co., and if not called for and charges paid within thirty days they will be sold to pay expenses on same.

Andrews, Private B.M.

Alexander, J.F.

Baker, H.J.

Burke, W.

Bynum, Col. W.P.

Colton, Col. J.T.

Cooke, Wm.

Craig, Jas.

Caldwell, R. Pritchard.

Christain, Henry

Caldwell, J.E.

Duffy, J.T.

Flanagan, B.C.

Furdeback, Mrs. A.

Finn & Russell,

Howard, M.

Harman, J.M.

Hall, S.S.

Hines, J.M.

H. Hoy, W.

Hains, C.L.

Honris, G.W.

Herman, R.

Houston & Lany.

Houston, J.

Howie & Deal.

Johnson, T.T.

Kerman, D.

Kelly, J.E.

Kahnwiler, C.

Lemly, R.

McLean, W.J.

Monroe, Rev. H.A.

Moore, S.T.

McLean, W.J.

McCauley, S.S.

Monteesh, N.

Priest, J.W.

Porter, S.D.

Royal, Geo E.

Robinson, Geo.

Smith, Wm.

Seyhorn, R.W.

Siford, R. & J.F.

Sparrow, T.W.

Taylor, W.B.

Talton, W.

Vial, S.L.

Yadie, C.W.

1 Bundle.
1 Trunk.
1 Package.

1 Bundle.

1 Valise.

1 Bundle.

1 Roll.

2 Boxes.

1 Box.

1 Bag.

1 Package.

1 Bundle.

1 Box.

10 Packages.

1 Roll.

1 Box.

3 Bags.

2 Boxes.

2 Boxes.

1 Bag.

1 Package.

1 Box.

5 Sacks.

1 Box.

9 Boxes.

2 Boxes.

1 Bag.

1 Package.

1 Box.

5 Boxes.

1 Box.

3 Boxes.

1 Box.

1 Trunk.

1 Package.

1 Box.

1 Box.</

THE BULLETIN:

CHARLOTTE:

Wednesday, August 19, 1863.

RATES FOR THE BULLETIN.

WEEKLY BULLETIN, per annum.....	\$12.00
" " for 6 months.....	7.00
" " for 3 ".....	4.00
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN, per annum.....	8.00
" " for 6 mos. ha.....	5.00
" " for 3 ".....	3.00

THE CATAWBA JOURNAL,

Our weekly publication, will be published on a full sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum.

Our advertising rates are \$1.00 per square, ten lines, or less) for first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent publication.

When advertisements are furnished for publication, without limitation, they will be continued and charged accordingly until a written order is given to discontinue.

Letters containing remittances will be entered up and the parties remitting credited in accordance with above rates.

20 Cents a Copy.

On and after to-morrow, August 19, our price will be Twenty Cents for a single copy of the BULLETIN.

Aug. 18, 1863.

Our City Subscribers.

Those of our city subscribers who are in arrears will take notice that our new rates will be applied to their cases on and after to-morrow.

The Reason Why.

Our friends are aware that we have studiously avoided making advances in our terms up to the present time, notwithstanding every thing and article, as well as the necessities of life, have advanced rapidly until they now command fabulous prices.

Our efforts to keep down prices, we are sure, by scrupulously observing our old terms, have been productive of great pecuniary injury to ourself and family, and with the exception of a few personal friends who have appreciated our efforts, although they condemned the policy, our patrons think we have done no more than our duty. In truth, our patrons from the country, (excepting a few personal friends,) demand from us for produce or family supplies, the very highest figures, making no allowance in our favor on settlement.

Under these circumstances we are forced, in justice to our family and friends, to float with the current, at this late period, after having sacrificed much for consistency sake, for had we advanced with our contemporaries and kept pace with their demands, our surplus this day would have reached, we are confident, at least \$20,000 over and above what we have made.

The past is gone. We can only deal with the future, and although the universal custom is to make all you can, we will not adopt it, but take care that we are no longer prodigal to the injury of our dependencies. Our true friends will approve this determination.

Gen. Morgan.

We have published, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 15th, statements made by Northern papers, that Morgan had been lodged in the Ohio Penitentiary and treated as a felon, having his head shaved and suffering other indignities. On the other hand, a letter has been received in this city from Mrs. Morgan, stating that she has late intelligence from her husband, in which he states that he is kindly treated, and hopes to be with her on his parole in a short time.

Let there be Harmony.

We observe that there are being held in the army, meetings, in which those at home who differ about the condition of the country, and the mode to be pursued to bring about a settlement of our difficulties, are denounced as traitors, &c. As to the right of persons to meet and express their views on matters of public interest, when it is not detrimental to the public good, there is no doubt; but often the policy of such a course, we think, ought to be consulted. For, by pursuing a course by which the troubles will be increased, the good of all truly dictates that such steps should be abstained from.

No man, we presume, doubts the bravery or the loyalty of those who took part in the meetings referred to, for all know that they have proved it on many a hard fought battle field; but it is the crimination and recrimination amongst those who should be friends, that excites alarm. Our object, in referring to the subject, in this way, is to express our regret at this state of affairs, and by appealing to the sound sense and patriotism of all to remember that no good can come of it, but on the other hand a vast amount of danger will be done to the country. There are many reasons that might be urged, but one at this time, is sufficient for our purpose,

and is, that it is encouraging to the enemy. He sees and rejoices in our divisions, and hopes that it may result in outbreaks, thereby enabling him to subjugate us. We then appeal to our people to lay aside personal and party feeling until we have cleared Southern soil of the barbarians of the North. Then, and not until then, ought we think of waging an implacable war in our own midst. To accomplish this very desirable object, so essential to the success of Southern Independence, let the patriotic of all parties set their faces against disturbers of the public peace from every quarter.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

Meeting of the 11th ("Bethel") N. C. Troops.

At a meeting of the officers, non-commissioned and privates, of the 11th (Bethel) Reg't. N. C. T., held on the 7th day of August, 1863, Lieut. Col. W. J. Martin was called to the Chair, and Lieut. E. R. Outlaw requested to act as Secretary.

Col. Martin explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent and appropriate address.

After an expression of sentiment from each company, the following committee were appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the 11th Reg't. N. C. T., viz: Sergt. Davenport, Co. F.; private Todd, Co. C.; Sergt. W. Womack, Co. D.; private James Clements, Co. G.; private Ferree, Co. B.; private H. Hill, Co. A.; private G. P. Miller, Co. K.; Sergt. Wilson, Co. E.; private J. Miller, Co. I.; Corp'l Smith, Co. H.; after which the meeting took a recess of two hours to give the committee time to prepare resolutions.

The meeting reassembled at 2 o'clock, p. m., and Sergt. Davenport, after a few introductory remarks, reported the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, We have learned with profound regret and deep mortification that a few individuals in North Carolina have recently expressed through the columns of the *North Carolina Standard*, a very strong desire for peace, even upon the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, and advocating a convention of the States to effect that object; and whereas, the proceedings of meetings held in the counties of Wake and Moore, as published in the *North Carolina Standard*, together with certain articles which have from time to time appeared in said paper, are, in our opinion, highly treasonable; and, whereas, we believe the present an unpropitious time for the agitators of peace measures, save by the voice of the cannon, and believe that a very large majority of the citizens of our State are too patriotic, and have too much confidence in our ultimate success, to make concessions, or offer terms which would compromise the honor and integrity of a brave and chivalrous people. Therefore

Resolved, That we deplore, denounce, and utterly repudiate the statements of the people of Wake and Moore counties, as expressed through the proceedings of their meeting published in the *North Carolina Standard*, as treasonable, and calculated to do great injury to our cause; to bring our noble old State into ignominy, and to give aid and comfort to our enemy. Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the integrity and ability of our Chief Magistrate, Gov. Z. B. Vance, and regard him as too just and too pure a man to be guided or influenced by evil doers, and as being endowed with that spirit of State pride and patriotism which will cause him in future, as in the past, to yield a hearty and zealous support to our just and righteous cause, an implicit obedience to the laws of the Confederate States, and at the same time, to cherish, untarnished the honor, equality and rights of our beloved State.

Resolved, That our confidence in our worthy President, Jefferson Davis, is unshaken, and that we regard him as eminently qualified to conduct a just and able administration, which shall eventually procure us an honorable and lasting peace. Resolved, That Capt. F. W. Bird and Lieut. Lemuel J. Hoyle, be appointed delegates to attend the Convention of N. C. Troops, to be held at Orange Court House, Va., on the 12th inst., to represent this regiment in said Convention to communicate the sentiments of the regiment as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the *State Journal*, *Wilmington Journal*, *Charlotte Democrat*, *Fayetteville Observer*, *Asheville News* for publication, with request that all the papers in the State copy. On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. J. MARTIN, Chrm.

EDWARD R. OUTLAW, Sec'y.

Meeting of the 20th N. C. Troops.

CAMP 20TH N. C. TROOPS,
Orange C. H. Va., Aug. 7.

At a meeting of the 20th Regiment N. C. Troops, held pursuant to notice, on motion of Capt. Charles McDonald, Dr. J. A. Bizzell was requested to act as chairman, and D. K. Coleman appointed Secretary. The meeting being organized, Capt. W. J. Stanley was called upon to explain its object, which request was responded to in a marked and efficient manner, clearly defining and setting forth, in this the hour of our country's trial and affliction, those paramount duties which it becomes us as true patriots and lovers of domestic, social and national liberty to perform, with unwavering diligence, untiring energy and with an eye single to those sacred and inherent rights which characterize and are essential to national existence; that to cherish or even conceive the thought of reconstruction, or reunion on any terms, with such an inhuman and deceitful foe, would be madness, would be to embrace the serpent that is endeavoring to infuse into our very vitals its deadly poison; would be taking a step that would render of no avail the much precious and noble blood which has been spilt in the defense of our common country; that would be to compromise and make a wreck of the deep and soul-breathing anguish of the many widows and fatherless ones in our land; that, to preserve that confidence and unity of action which alone can secure success, a certain treasonable sheet, published in our State under the auspices of one W. W. Holden, should be most heartily denounced, and that this wily and designing author, with his co-adjudicators, be made to know that the sons of North Carolina are not yet ready, under his and their teachings, to sacrifice that honor and principle which actuate true men.

The object of the meeting being explained, the following gentlemen, on motion of Capt. McDonald, were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Regiment: Capt. W. J. Stanley, Chairman of Committee; Lieut. J. P. Gibson, Adj't J. F. Ireland, Lieut. C. K. Bennett and Capt. R. S. Harris. There being no further business, on motion of Capt. Stanley the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Monday next at the hour of 5 o'clock, p. m.

Dr. J. A. BIZZELL, Chrm.
C. R. COLEMAN, Sec'y.

MONDAY, Aug. 9th, 1863.

Meeting convened according to adjournment. Dr. J. A. Bizzell in the Chair.—The minutes of the previous meeting, on motion, were dispensed with for the present. The Committee to draft resolutions being called upon for their report, the Chairman submitted the following:

Whereas, we have seen with surprise the proceedings of public meetings in North Carolina purporting to be held by a class of men calling themselves Conservatives; we have also read with astonishment articles and editorials in the *Raleigh Standard*, which to us, manifest a strong disposition to trammel and thwart the action of the Government, principles diametrically opposed to the dearest interests of a people fighting for liberty and free Government, and which if allowed, to continue without rebuke, will disgrace North Carolina in the eyes of her sister States of the Confederacy, and justly entitle her to the contempt of the nations of the earth; and these meetings appear to be held, and these articles and editorials written by men who have taken no part in the struggle in which we have been engaged for more than two years; but they are men who have remained at home, filling their pockets at the expense and blood of those who have sacrificed all the sweets of home and social life, and have dared to strike for their homes, liberties and freedom, against a foe, who would make them more abject than slaves. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That this war was waged by unprincipled men, put into power by a sectional party, in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of the constitution, because the people of the South dared to assume those powers which constitute the very essence upon which the old Union was founded.

Resolved, 2nd. That we are battling with a cruel, unprincipled, merciless and bigoted foe, bent on the destruction of all that is dear to a people fighting for liberty and the most cherished rights of freemen.

Resolved, 3rd. That our cause is just and righteous, one that is well calculated to inspire a people fighting for liberty, with all that is noble, great and good, for life is but a burden when trammelled by a despotism and fettered with chains and slavery. Resolved, 4th. That we believe all such

movers and coadjutors of public meetings, and authors of such articles as have lately appeared in the *Raleigh Standard*, to be enemies to the cause of liberty; opposed to the independence of the Southern Confederacy; traitors to their State and friends to our enemies, whose despotic rule of vandalism has filled the world with horror, and at the root of which, humanity hides her face in shame.

Resolved, 5th. That we think it is high time that the country should know, in unmistakable terms, what that class of men mean by their public meetings, articles and editorials. From their manifest spirit and tenor as developed in those articles, &c., we believe them to be reconstructionists and for peace on any terms.

Resolved, 6th. That he who asks or sue's for peace on any condition than that of complete and entire Independence, separate and apart from that cruel despotism known as the United States, and that any class of men who advocate reconstruction are *deserters* and *traitors*, unworthy of their State, unworthy of their country, and unworthy to live and enjoy the coveted sweets of civil liberty, are enemies more vile than the unprincipled foe which we are now fighting.

Resolved 7th. That the soldiers are and ever have been, anxious for an honorable peace, but not a peace which will compromise the principles for which we went to war, nor a peace which looks to reconstruction. We entered into this contest on the principle that, as sovereign States, we had a right to leave the old Union and enjoy our rights and institutions incident thereto, and asked to be let alone in so doing. This is all we ask and claim now, and by the help of God, our great General and Supreme Law giver, we will nerve our hearts and strengthen our arms, and shout it forth from the mountains and the valleys, that we will be freemen, worthy of the noble sires who gave us birth. Whenever we shall wish for peace on other terms than these, we will let the unconditional peace-monger at home know it—until then we trust they will turn their attention to pursuits more honorable and worthy of the sons of North Carolina.

Resolved 8th. That we have full faith and confidence in Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and that we will sustain him in all proper and legal acts, believing him to be a pure patriot and worthy the support of the Confederate States.

Resolved 9th. That we have full confidence in Governor Vance, and that so long as he does his duty well and faithfully, which he has thus far nobly done, we will sustain him.

Resolved 10th. That these resolutions be published in the *Wilmington Journal*, *Fayetteville Observer*, *Raleigh State Journal*, *Charlotte Democrat*, and that other papers in the State be requested to copy.

W. J. STANLEY,
J. P. GIBSON,
J. F. IRELAND,
D. K. BENNET,
R. S. HARRIS, Committee.

These resolutions being submitted, stirring and patriotic addresses were made by Capts. Stanley, Kitchen and others, with applause and response from the crowd.

On motion of J. W. Lane, they were unanimously adopted. There being no further business, the meeting, on motion of S. J. Alexander, was adjourned sine die.

Dr. J. A. BIZZELL, Chrm.
D. K. COLEMAN, Sec'y.

Meeting of the 21st N. C. Troops.

From the *State Journal*.]

AUGUST 8, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the 21st regiment N. C. Troops, of which, by motion of Capt. James F. Beall, Col. W. W. Kirkland was appointed Chairman, by motion of Capt. J. O. Blackburn, the following officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Capt. James F. Beall, co. A,
Capt. John W. Beard, co. F,
Capt. J. O. Blackburn, co. G,
Priv't E. E. Welfare, co. A,
Sergt. W. G. Foy, co. C,
Sergt. C. M. Lasley, co. D,
Sergt. H. W. Reirson, co. F,
Priv't B. L. Brown, co. G,
Sergt. A. Ring, co. H,
Priv't G. W. Whitaker, co. I,
Sergt. J. H. Lineback, co. K,
Priv't W. M. Gray, co. L,
Corp'l R. A. Stratford, co. M.

The Committee presented the following resolutions which were passed without a dissenting voice:

First. That we, as citizens and soldiers of North Carolina, have read with regret

and indignation the issues of the *Raleigh Standard*, in which reconstruction and submission were counselled; and gladly use this means of expressing our unqualified opposition to such views, and pronouncing the same fit to be only uttered by a traitor or a tory.

Second. We would earnestly call upon our relations and friends at home to use every effort to return to our ranks those of our comrades, who, from misguided influence have deserted their posts. We know of no severe method of putting a stop to this most injurious practice than that of a thorough expression of public opinion against the same.

3rd. Desiring peace, but willing to accept it only upon the acknowledgement of our national independence, we call upon our friends at home to give a cordial and hearty support to a vigorous prosecution of the war; being well satisfied that any manifestation of lukewarmness, or a desire for peace upon any other terms than the above, will only encourage the enemy in the hope of our ultimate subjugation and prolong the war indefinitely, which we desire should be brought to a speedy and honorable end.

4th. We denounce with scorn all persons, if there be any such in North Carolina, who wish to see a reconstruction of the old Union. Such sentiments can only be entertained by cowards and slaves, who have skulked the dangers and hardships of the war, and we distinctly announce that we are unwilling to submit to any such degrading terms.

5th. That these resolutions be sent to the Richmond papers the *Raleigh State Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer*, with the request that all the other papers of the State (except the *Standard* and *Progress*) publish the same.

COL. W. W. KIRKLAND, Chairman.
Capt. JAS. F. BEALL,
J. W. BEARD,
Private E. A. WILFAKE, Secretaries.
Sergt. C. M. LASLEY,

"CHIEF TITHINGMAN."—We are gratified to learn that Col. W. L. DeRosset has been, or will be, appointed to succeed Maj. Bradford in his office in this State, Major Devereaux declining to accept. We understand Col. DeRosset was one of a number recommended by Gov. Vance.

[*Raleigh State Journal*.]

CONFEDERATE TAX.

IN compliance with instructions from the Commissioner of Taxes, Millers, Manufacturers of Cotton and Woolen Yarn and Cloths, Lathers, Hats, etc., etc., &c., &c., have to register and pay the tax of 2½ per cent on gross amounts of taxes from 24th April to 1st July, 1863.

All persons engaged in the above business in Caswell county, N. C., will call at my office in Concord, before the 1st of September, and register.

R. S. YOUNG
Conf'd. States Tax Collector for
Caswell Co., N. C.

DESIRABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, I will offer for sale the largest in the Town of Charlotte, a valuable Plantation belonging to the N. C. Military Institute, lying within half a mile of Davidson College, N. C.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1833 by J. S. CRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for Northern District of Georgia.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.

All day yesterday the bombardment was more furious than on any previous day.

The Ironsides, 6 Monitors and 6 Gun-boats, with all the enemy's land batteries, opened on Battery Wagner at day break, throwing 20 shell per minute at our works. The bombardment continued until 11 o'clock, when the fleet and land batteries turned their attention to Fort Sumter.

The Ironsides and six Monitors, approached to within three-fourths of a mile of Fort Sumter, battering vigorously against the South face.

Fort Sumter replied briskly from her Barrie guns.

The contest lasted about three hours, when, the fleet having been struck very often, started out of range with their flags at half-mast.

It is supposed some high Yankee Naval officer has been killed.

The enemy's land batteries of 200 pound Parrot Guns, kept up a constant fire yesterday evening and all night, against Fort Sumter. The roar of the cannonade heard in the city is tremendous.

The casualties at Fort Sumter yesterday are one killed and thirteen wounded. At battery Wagner, seven killed and 24 wounded.

Among the killed is Capt. Wampler, of Virginia, Chief Engineer at Fort Wagner.

The cannonading was resumed at daylight this morning and continues now (9 o'clock, a.m.) with great violence.

Batteries Gregg and Wagner are unimpaired.

The South face of Sumter has been considerably pitted by the enemy's Parrot guns on Morris' Island.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.

The New York Times of the 14th was received at Petersburg last night. It contains nothing whatever from the army of the Potomac and but little of interest from any other quarter.

17th Pennsylvania Regiment, six hundred strong, whose time has expired, had arrived from Port Royal.

A letter dated at Charaston Bar, 10th inst., says that the grand assault would take place on the 13th. The greatest confidence was felt in the result of the fall of Fort Sumter. Wagner is regarded certain within six hours after the ball opens.

The draft in New York will be commenced on Monday the 24th. No interference will be prohibited: none says the Times is anticipated.

Gen. Hood contradicts the report of his appointment to command the cavalry of Northern Virginia.

Four steamers arrived at a Confederate port yesterday.

No signs yet of active hostilities on the Rappahannock, but rather indicates a prolonged inactivity.

Authorities throughout the Confederacy should use untiring exertions to send back absenteers from the army.

TO THE LADIES.

COME SEE AND BUY THE GREATEST IMPORTATION IN ENGLAND—AW GOOD, either white, black or brown straw, great variety of styles.

Mrs. and Ladies' Etel HATS, Maire HATS, Eugene HATS, Diorne HATS.

Ladies' twist, 11 in span, 16 in, Gofford, fancy Diorne, fancy 16 in. Bouffant.

Call on us and make use of such a rare opportunity. KADSWELLER & BRO.

On sale Aug. 19, 1863.

ESTATE OF G. L. GARDNER, Belvoir Journa and Columbia (C. C.) Gas Co. will copy the above three times and send bills.

HOOP COMBS.

GURA PERLA HOOP COMBS, just opened at BAHNELL & CO., Aug. 18, 1863.—if.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

JUST imported a fine silk elastic French SUSPENDER of superior quality. BAHNELL & CO. BRO.

LAND WANTED.

I WANT TO REAR OR BUY FOUR THREE TO FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND. CAN BE SEEN AT THE CITY OF CHAMBERSBURG, AND WILL BE SOLD.

H. PENDLE.

Charlottesville, Aug. 17, 1863.—if.

ENVELOPES AND INK.

GOOD QUALITY OF ENVELOPES AND INK for

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.



A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IS STILL IN FORCE, AND THE PROHIBITION HERETOFORE EXERCISED BY PROCLAMATION ON THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM THE STATE,

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, containing the proclamation heretofore issued on the 10th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Wool Yarns, Lath and Glass, subject to such exceptions, as are expressed in hereto referred to, in writing whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, General, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, affixes thereto, and signs the Great Seal of the State to be witness.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence, the 87th.

By G. V. M. Z. B. VANCE, Z. B. VANCE, Private Secretary.

August 17—duly sworn.

BRITTON'S

BLUE-BLACK

WRITING FLUID!

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. BRITTON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The subscriber is manufacturing at Charlotte, N. C. an article called

WRITING INK

superior to any that has yet been offered to the public.

This INK is of a Blue, Black color, and will not fade or smoke, or will not corrode steel pens.

Tests having been made with this ink, both in sand and water, has to have proved such that it subsists equal to oil of turpentine.

It does not stain paper, but brightens it, and does not damage old paper.

It will be found to be the same and in fact

written with it will not run, and written with it will not blot.

It is surely a valuable article, and those pro-

ceeding to buy it will find it a most

convenient and useful article.

Me. scripture written twenty years ago, (and which have been exposed to the sun and rain at that time) with ink made of this ink, is as bright and as good to-day, as when first written.

It will be sold for 25 cents a bottle.

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THE BULLETIN: CHARLOTTE:

Thursday, August 20, 1863.

RATES FOR THE BULLETIN.

With great reluctance we announce the following as our new rates for subscription to our publications, viz:

DAILY BULLETIN, per annum,	\$12.00
" " for 6 months,	7.00
" " for 3 "	4.00
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN, per annum,	8.00
" " for 6 months,	5.00
" " for 3 "	3.00

THE CATAWBA JOURNAL,

Our weekly publication, will be published on a full sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum.

Our advertising rates are \$1.00 per square, (ten lines, or less,) for first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent publication.

When Advertisements are furnished for publication, without limitation, they will be continued and charged accordingly until a written order is given to discontinue.

* Letters containing remittances will be entered up and the parties remitting credited in accordance with above rates.

LETTER FROM SALISBURY.

For the Daily Bulletin.]

Visit to Piedmont Springs—Fine Crops—Accommodating Landlord—the War-Deserters—False Reports—the Standard, its circulation, &c., &c.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 18, '63.

Editor Charlotte Bulletin:

It has been some time since I have written you, but times have been so very dull that it is very difficult to find anything that would amuse or interest your many readers, but having taken a respite from my arduous duties, I made a flying trip to Piedmont Springs for my health, which is not very good at best, and strange to say it done me a great deal of good, and with your permission I will try to give an account of the Springs, together with the fare, travel, convenience and so on.

I left Salisbury on Wednesday at 1 o'clock and at 8 o'clock I arrived at the head of the W. N. C. R. R. There I paid my passage to Morganton on the stage, which was two dollars. The stage was so crowded I had to take Walkers line and foot it to Morgan ton. I arrived there at 10 o'clock, and about twenty minutes ahead of the stage.

That night I rested as well as could be ex

pected, as I eat but very little, for the best of reasons though, and that was I did not have it to eat! Next morning I happily secured a seat in the stage and found myself that day at 12 o'clock at Piedmont Springs, some sixteen miles from Morgan ton, between two mountains at one of the loveliest places I have ever seen. Not having eat much breakfast and riding in a rough stage coach, you may know I done some very hearty eating as I set to a table this time fairly growing under the weight of good things. It has not been my pleasure to see such a table since the commencement of the war. The landlord, Mr. E. C Lindsay, is a model of a landlord—always in a good humor and full of fun. His guests are perfectly carried away with the scenery and amusement that is going on around him. A person will forget all about war, pestilence and famine while at Piedmont. You get the newspapers three times a week and they are then four or five days old and not very interesting.

Corn crops look well up there. There

are a great many deserters in the vicinity of Morganton. There is a camp about

three miles from Morganton, at which place they take the deserters when caught.

I was very sorry to learn that the Standard had such a circulation there. There

is one man at Patterson's Store, I understand, who takes seventy-five copies for gratuitous circulation. How can anything better be expected from reading such a paper, as it teaches nothing but strife and discontent. For my part I believe in the liberty of the press, but think there is a stopping place, and I can say that I think the Standard has already arrived at that point.

While in Morganton, on my way back,

I had the pleasure of meeting with J. L. Pennington, editor of the Progress, who

looks well and hearty enough to be in the

army. I was sorry to hear that he is so

disheartened at our prospects. He was on

his way to the Springs for the health of his

family who are in very delicate health.

While at the Springs I heard that the

citizens of Iredell had raised a Union flag.

I am sorry such a report has got circulated,

for it is a base falsehood, perpetrated upon

the good citizens of that county who have

been as loyal to the Confederacy as any

other in the State.

There is nothing new about Salisbury.

The enrolling of men between the ages of

forty and forty-five will begin next week.

I am very sorry that there is so much ill

feeling in regard to the conscript law. By

the way, the meetings that are being held

in different parts of the State are held by

persons who are between the above ages.

For fear of trespassing too much upon your

space and the patients of your readers, I

will close for the present.

Yours respectfully,

S.

Meeting of the 13th N. C. Troops. For the Daily Bulletin.]

NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA.,
August 8, 1863.

At a full meeting of the 1st regt. N. C. Troops, Lt. Col. Rogers, commanding, held this day, on motion of Captain T. T. Lawson, Lt. Col. Rogers was called to preside over the meeting, and Capt. W. W. Robinson, of Mecklenburg, and Lieut. Jas. D. Bason, of Alamance were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, a committee consisting of

Capt. W. W. Robinson, co B, Mecklenburg.

Sgt. Maj. Wm. Howard co A, Caswell.

Privt. J. W. McCullum, co C, "

R. J. Jones, co D, Person.

Lieut. J. D. Bason, co E, Alamance.

Sgt. H. C. Foster, co F, Davie.

G. W. Stancil, co G, Edgecombe.

Lieut. R. L. Moir, co H, Rockingham.

Lieut. R. S. Williams, co I, Rockingham.

Lieut. W. W. Anderson, co K, Rockingham.

were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee reported the following resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of said regiment, have witnessed with mortification and deep sorrow, the course pursued by a portion of the citizens of a few counties in our patriotic old State, in that they, in connection with certain journals of the State have, and are still exciting a spirit of discontent and disloyalty among both her citizens and soldiers—a course which, if persisted in, will bring reproach upon her good name, and disaster to the Confederate Government.

Resolved, That we believe this state of affairs has been inaugurated by certain journals of the State, among which ranks most conspicuously the Raleigh Standard, whose colors are unfurled displaying more stripes than bars.

Resolved, That we have most unbounded confidence in the Governor of North Carolina and the Administrators of the Confederate Government, believing that if Northern Virginians and their brethren do their duty in the contest, as they do theirs, our efforts will be ultimately crowned with success.

Resolved, That as North Carolinians, we have asserted our rights from the bloody field of Williamsburg, Va., to that of Gettysburg, Penn., so will we continue to do in every emergency, and at all hazards, until our colors shall wave triumphantly over an independent South.

Resolved, moreover, That we will acknowledge no terms of peace save those of a full recognition of our independence and nationality, and to this end we dedicate anew our lives, our fortunes and our all, even to the bitter end.

Resolved, That for the further consideration of this subject, we elect three delegates to co-operate with a general Convention of N. C. Troops to meet at Orange C. H. Va., on the 12th inst.

Resolved, that these proceedings be sent to the State Journal, Milton Chronicle, Greensboro' Patriot and Catawba Journal with the request that they, and all the papers in the State favorable to the cause please copy.

The meeting then elected Capt. T. T. Lawson, company H; Sergt. S. M. Martin, company H; and Privt. A. R. Erwin, company B; as delegates to said Convention, after which it adjourned.

(Signed) H. A. ROGERS,
Chairman.
W. W. ROBINSON, } Secretaries.
J. D. BASON, }

Meeting of the 37th Reg't. N. C. T. For the Daily Bulletin.]

CAMP 37th N. C. TROOPS,
Near Orange C. H., Va., Aug. 10, '63.]

At a full meeting held this day in the 37th N. C. T., on motion of Col. Wm. M. Barber, Chaplain A. L. Stough, was called to the Chair and T. J. Armstrong, 1st Lt. Co. K., and Sergt. H. M. Bryan, Co. F., were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman after explaining the object of the meeting in a brief and patriotic manner, appointed the following named persons to draft resolutions, viz:

Capt. William T. Nicholson, Co. E.
1st Lieut. John B. Pitty, " F.
1st Lieut. William D. Elms, " J.
Sergt. E. A. Carter, " A.
Musician Jno. R. Carlton, " B.
Private Jno. W. Pettus, " C.
Sergt. Joseph Griffin, " D.
" Jonathan Hearty, " E.
" R. M. Staley, " F.
Private Noah I. Deal, " G.
Sergt. R. B. Tucker, " H.
Private T. G. Brown, " I.
Sergt. Wm. A. Ross, " K.

While the committee was out drafting resolutions, Col. Wm. M. Barber was cal-

led upon and responded in a very happy manner.

The Committee returned and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with profound indignation the course pursued by the Raleigh Standard, and a few other papers in our State, in reference to our existing affairs, and that the sentiments enunciated by these journals, are in the highest degree treasonable, meriting, as they receive, an almost unanimous repudiation by our soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That, speaking for ourselves, we can recognize no settlement of our difficulties upon any other basis than the full and complete recognition of our nationality and independence, and that we hereby pledge anew "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," in defense of our rights, our homes and our family altars.

Resolved, That if actuated by no other nor stronger motive, the blood that our State troops shed, should have consecrated the cause in the hearts of all the sons of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we further recommend the appointment, by election, of one Commissioned Officer and one enlisted man from this regiment, to a general Convention of North Carolina Troops, in the army of Northern Virginia, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of suppressing disloyalty and toryism at home.

Resolved, That we approve of the patriotic course of Gov. Vance, in this great struggle for the independence of our country.

1st Lieut. T. J. Armstrong, Co. K., and private William S. McGee, Co. F., having received a majority of the votes, were declared elected.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to all the papers in North Carolina, favorable to the object in view, for publication.

There being no further business before it, the meeting adjourned.

A. L. STOUGH, Chr'm.

T. J. ARMSTRONG, } Secretaries,
H. M. BRYAN, }

All papers friendly to the cause, are requested to publish the above.

Meeting of the 14th N. C. Troops

Camp 14th N. C. Troops,

August 11th, 1863.

At a meeting of the 14th N. C. Regiment held this day in its camp, to express their sentiments respecting the reconstruction and "honorable peace" proclivities of a portion of the press of North Carolina.—On motion, J. W. Tracy was called to the chair and T. S. Lemay and N. C. Jenkins appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained, and on motion of Capt. J. M. Gudger, a committee of four was appointed to draft resolutions for the guidance of, and expressive of the feelings of this regiment. The following named gentlemen constituted the committee:

Lt W. J. Pugh, Sergt. M. H. Cross, Sergt. G. Stanback, Lieut. D. Harman, Lieut. J. L. Mitchell, Corp. W. M. Gudger, Sergt. J. W. Ramley, Sergt. C. Shanks, Capt. T. Beall and Sergt. W. F. Bodeker.

During the absence of the committee, a call was made upon Capt. J. M. Gudger for a speech. He replied in a few appropriate and happy remarks, touching the object for which the meeting had been assembled, and letting the whole world know where he stands in this contest for the freedom of the South. Capt. R. Lillay and Dr. J. W. Tracy also entertained the regiment with some noble sentiments: The chairman of the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted separately and collectively:

Whereas, We have learned from indisputable sources that a feeling is manifesting itself among the people in portions of North Carolina, which if not checked will disgrace its fair name; and, whereas, reflection upon reflection has been showered upon the Executive of the Confederate States by a portion of the press of the State, Therefore, we, the undersigned members of the 14th N. C. Troops, submit the following:

Resolved, 1st. That we have confidence in the administration of Gov. Vance and President Davis, in the general officers of our army and the unequivocal determination of our soldiery.

Resolved, 2nd. That we have learned with unfeigned regret that a portion of the public of North Carolina entertain sentiments looking to reconstruction, and what they designate "as an honorable peace," unquestionably equivalent to submission.

Resolved, 3rd. That we are utterly and incorrigibly opposed to these sentiments of

reconstruction and "pretended honorable peace."

Resolved, That the oceans of blood that have flown from Southern veins—the maimed monuments that every day attest by their presence in society the desperation of our conflict—preclude the possibility of affiliation with Yankees and Northern citizens.

Resolved, 5th. That while we disclaim any intention of impiously or otherwise arrogating to ourselves the privilege of dictating terms to the people of North Carolina, we conjure our fellow citizens to co-operate with us in the attempted eradication of that mischievous spirit now manifesting itself, and tending to disconsolate the gallant men of the North Carolina regiments, reminding our countrymen that they would be guilty of base ingratitude were they to deny those who stand between themselves and the enemies bullets a living wall of steel the support so gallantry deserved.

Resolved, 6th. That we exhort the people of the State to give the necessary support to public servants such as deserve, and to shut their ears to the siren song of that portion of the press that advises reconstruction over the corpses of their kinsmen.

Resolved, 7th. That we hereby appoint Col. R. T. Bennett and Capt. Joseph Jones delegates to represent this regiment in the Convention of North Carolina regiments at Orange on the 12th proximo.

Resolved, 8th. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to, and published in the State Journal and Raleigh Progress, with a request that all of the North Carolina papers copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. W. TRACY, Chr'm.

T. S. LEMAY, } Secretaries.
N. C. JENKINS, }

MR. EDITOR: It will be nothing amiss for me to state that these resolutions were not adopted nor the meeting attended by a small portion of the regiment, but that nearly every man present was there to let us know by their hearty year that their whole approbation was given to the sentiments set forth in these resolutions. God grant that we may never have cause to again say aught against the course pursued by any of the people or press of the good old State. The soldiers are as much determined to be free as they ever were, but we would hail with delight an honorable and a permanent peace. What we conceive to be an honorable peace is the untrammeled liberty and freedom of these Confederate States, and nothing short of this will begin to satisfy us. The political dogs and office-seekers may cry out for anything else they please but the soldiers are firm in their resolve to be free or die. Three cheers for Jeff. Davis and Robert E. Lee.

T. S. LEMAY.

Meeting of the 55th N. C. Troops.

From the State Journal.]

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA.,

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for Northern District of Georgia.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.

The New York Times of the 14th was received at Petersburg last night. It contains nothing whatever from the army of the Potomac and but little of interest from any other quarter.

176th Pennsylvania Regiment, six hundred strong, whose time has expired, had arrived from Port Royal.

A letter dated Charleston Bar, 10th inst., says that the grand assault would take place on the 13th. The greatest confidence was felt in the result of the fall of Fort Sumter. Wagner is regarded certain within six hours after the ball opens.

The draft in New York will be commenced on Monday the 24th. No interference will be prohibited; none says the Times is anticipated.

Gen. Hood contradicts the report of his appointment to command the cavalry of Northern Virginia.

Four steamers arrived at a Confederate port yesterday.

No signs yet of active hostilities on the Rappahannock, but rather indicates a prolonged inactivity.

Authorities throughout the Confederacy should use untiring exertions to send back absenteers from the army.

From Charleston.

Advices from Charleston dated 19th inst., p.m., says our troops and batteries are successfully contending against the Yankee fleet.

To the LADIES.

COME SEE and examine the greatest importation of English STRAW GOODS, either white, black or brown Straws, a great variety of styles.

Misses and Ladies ETTA HATS,

" " " Maitre Hats,

" " " Eugent Hats,

Ladies twist, plain splits, Italico, Gefford, fancy Diamond, fancy split Italico Bonnets.

Call soon and make use of such a rare opportunity.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

Charlotte, Aug. 19, 1863—44

To Greensboro, GA Patriot, Rleigh Journal and Columbia (S. C.) Gadsden will copy the above three times and send bills.

HOOP COMBS.

GUTA PERCHA HOOP COMBS, just opened at KAHNWEILER & BRO., aug 19, 1863—44

FOR GENTLEMEN.

JUST Imported a fine Silk Elastic French SUSPENDER of a superior quality. Call KAHNWEILER & BRO.

Aug 19, 1863—44

To Greensboro, GA Patriot, Rleigh Journal and Columbia (S. C.) Gadsden will copy the above three times and send bills.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for every article of general consumption or use.

M. D. L. MOODY,

H. M. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug 18 1863—W.M.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED ENTERED INTO CO- partnership on the 1st instant, for the purpose of carrying on the GROCERY and COMMISION business at the old stand of M'D. L. Mo, opposite the Court House; and hope by faithful personal exertions to share the patronage of all.

Strict personal attention given to the sale of all Produce and Manufactured articles of all kinds when consigned to us, and money advanced when desired.

Orders from a distance, for goods when accompanied by cash or Charlotte references, will be promptly filled.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for every article of general consumption or use.

M. D. L. MOODY,

H. M. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug 18 1863—W.M.

LAND WANTED.

I WANT to rent or buy from three to five hundred acres of LAND. Can be seen at the Mansion House Tuesday and Wednesday.

R. H. PENDER.

Charlotte, Aug 17, 1863—2t*

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS.

I WILL INFORM ALL WHO ARE LIABLE TO CONSCRIPTION, that I will be in Mecklenburg county until after the 20th inst, and all who may wish to enlist in my company may have an opportunity of doing so previous to their enrollment.

There is but one way to avoid conscription, and that is to enlist immediately. They will never cease to regret it, who once pass through the rough hands of the conscript masters. I hope the good and patriotic men of Mecklenburg and Ireland will not be slow to improve this, their last opportunity. Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation" from conscription. I will be in Charlotte on the 20th inst., for the purpose of recruiting.

FRANK P. ALEXANDER,

Capt. Co. K. 6th N. C. T.

Aug 16—4t

STOLEN.

TAKEN out of the subscriber's stable on the night of 5th inst., a dark chestnut-colored mare, about 15½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, last spring, left eye blind.

A reward of \$5 dollars will be paid for the delivery or information so that I can get her. Also on the same night, taken from the stable of J. M. Ervin, a dark grey mare, 5 years old last spring, 15½ hands and very likely. Address,

A. R. EWING, Händelburg, P. O.

Aug 16, '63—4t Mecklenburg County N. C.

NOTICE.

On Thursday, the 25th of August 1863, I will sell a g. old Waggon, 2 fine horses, one heavy but, one thin, harness, blanket, two cotton bags and other articles too well to mention. At the same time I will ring 5 & 6 o'clock, and the same hours on day of sale.

Handelburg, P. O.

Aug 16, '63—4t Mecklenburg County N. C.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE State of North Carolina.



A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th inst., in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., expressed herefore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, has signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence, the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

August 17—d1w-cj2w

BRITTON'S

BLUE-BLACK

WRITING FLUID!

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. BRITTON,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE subscriber is manufacturing at Charlotte, N. C. an article of

WRITING INK

superior to any that has yet been offered to the Southern public.

This INK is of a Blue-Black color, and will not mold or thicken, nor will it corrode a steel pen.

Tests having been made with this INK, both in the sun and water, and they have proven such, that the subscriber feels confident in offering it to dealers as a superior article. The sun will not damage its color, but gives to it a brighter one, and by putting the manuscript written w. this in water, it will give it a deeper blue-black color.

It will be found that it will not run, and parts written with it becoming wet will not be injured or defaced in the least.

It is purely a chemical article, and those pursuing this INK will get an article that will not deface, but which will give it, instead, a more permanent and lasting quality.

Manuscripts written thirteen years ago, (and which have been exposed to the sun and air since that time,) with INK manufactured from this receipt, are as bright and as good to-day as when first written.

Dealers will be supplied on as liberal terms as possible.

This INK can be found for retail at the Daily Bulletin office, where the subscriber will be pleased to walk upon patronize. Enquire for BARTRON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

Wholesale orders are solicited, and all of them will be promptly filled.

Address J. E. BRITTON,

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

July 28, 1863.

DESERTERS.

44TH REGT., N. C. TROOPS.

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 8d, 1763.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF DESERTERS from this Regiment who live in Union Co., N. C., is published so that the Militia Officers and loyal citizens may be on their guard and aid in having them arrested. They deserted on the night of the 31st of July, after we had received orders to march to Fredericksburg, Va., where it was expected we would meet the Yankees—some of them have fought well heretofore, but most of them are cowards, disloyal and traitors. Their names are as follows, viz:

F on Co. A.—Seig S. A. Pole and privts J. B. Brantley, John Mequin, (disloyal) and B Mulls, deserted second time.

From Co. F.—Wm Jasper Shannon, a disloyal conscript, and John Shannon, who has heretofore acted cowardly in dodging out of fight, J. Green, H. Faulk, R Watson, O Bancum, a well known coward; and on yesterday August second, at Fredicksburg, Va., Nathan E. Raker acted quite skillfull in evading a battle, Adam Phillips and Thos Adams who refused to fight at Fredericksburg, Dec. 15, '62.

From Co. I.—Wm E. Presley, Oliver Biggers, Garrison Egger, Jerse S. Long, Henry L. Long, Josiah Bancum and James C. Rushing—all Jas L. Little, who deserted last November. Several of these men took their arms with them and may have forged furloughs. Let their names be blazoned and branded as cowardly traitors who deserted their country in its hour of need.

From Co. C, from Fredell co.—L Littin, W. H. Litton and two others (Sam'l Josey and Abel Benfield).

By order of S. H. WALKUP,

L. Col. comdg. 45th N. C. T.

J. R. WINGESTER,

Lt. Adj't. Adj'tant.

Aug 17-3t

PIGS PENNED.

TWO pigs depredating a garden, have been penned. The owner will please call upon the Editor of the Bulletin for information, and remove them.

Aug 14—3t

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extirpation of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what you cannot plunder. They prey on the spoils of victory, that your homes may be ruined using the weapons

atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace least they should be hurried from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Follow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to insure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with approach to such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrank from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraiding of his conscience by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication.

This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave on desertion, excepting, only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrymen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add our crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that no one who owes service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

aug 6—20t

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

CAMP HOLMES, August 5, 1863.

General Orders.

No. 17.

<p

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Received according to act of Congress in the year
1862, by J. S. Tammam, in the Clerk's office of the
District Court of the Confederate States, for Southern
District of Georgia.

A ROBBER SENTENCED.

DANVILLE, Aug. 26.

Curry, the express-man, who robbed the Southern Express Company, while employed as a messenger between Danville and Richmond, was convicted to day and sentenced to occupy quarters in the Penitentiary.

A HOMICIDE.

RICHMOND, Aug. 26.

Dr. J. C. Curry, late of Kentucky, was killed yesterday, two miles from this city, by Mr. Basson, a clerk in the Treasury Department. The parties had an angry discussion upon public affairs.

GEN. J. B. FLOYD

RICHMOND, Aug. 26.

A telegram from Abingdon announces the death at that place, this morning, of Gen. John B. Floyd, Ex-Governor of Virginia and Secretary of War under Buchanan's administration.

FROM THE WEST.

JACKSON, Aug. 25.

A gentleman just arrived from Vicksburg reports that important military movements are on foot, but their character have not transpired.

A person from Benton also reports a force of 3,000 Yankees moving from Yazoo city towards Benton.

A party of our cavalry lately crossed the Big Black and went to within eight miles of Vicksburg, where they met a line of negro pickets and chased them from their posts, but the Yankee cavalry appearing in force our men retired.

JACKSON, Aug. 26.

Gen. Grant has taken a force from Vicksburg up White river, after Gen. Price, who has lately given the Yankees a tremendous thrashing in that quarter.

Gen. Grant lately issued orders to the citizens of Warren and Hinds counties to return to their homes and resume their usual avocations. That they shall be protected in all their property except such as

that all property taken by the army shall be duly purchased by commissioned officers and paid for.

Grant advises the people to regard their slaves as free and that they contract with them for their labor or dispense with their services.

The order was to go into effect on 28th.

The Federal officers condemn the pilaging by their troops East of the Big Black, but say if our cavalry is not withdrawn they will advance with a large force and lay waste the whole country.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 26.

Fifty-four prisoners, captured on board the gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*, arrived to-day.

The guard report that the steamer *Currictuck*, laden with supplies for the Yankee gunboats, was also captured by Lieutenant Wood.

Ten deserters from the army of Northern Virginia were captured on Monday night, in Fluvanna county, and brought to this city this morning. They will be properly dealt with—according to military law.

Judge Ould has returned from City Point. He submitted propositions to the Yankee Commissioner relative to the exchange of prisoners, which he declined to accede to until he had consulted with the authorities at Washington.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27.

Northern dates of the 25th instant have been received.

A telegram from Leavenworth, dated 22d inst., gives an account of the destruction in Lawrence, (Kansas), by Quantrell's guerrillas. It says about 180 citizens were killed and wounded; that the majority were killed in their own houses and others shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes.

Among the prominent citizens killed are Gen. Culver, Mayor of the city; Dr. Griswold, Judge Carpenter and the Rev. Mr. Yager. Jim Lane escaped.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar.

The loss at Lawrence is estimated at two millions.

Quantrell was retreating towards Missouri, burning and laying in waste every thing in his way.

The American's summary of its correspondence from Charleston, dated 18th inst.

gives the Yankee version of the bombardment at Fort Sumter, to that date.

Capt Rogers and Pay-master Woodbury of the Castill, were killed instantly by a ball from Fort Wagner, which drove in a piece interlining the monitor.

A telegram from Memphis announces that the forces sent to Grenada had destroyed 57 engines and 400 cars.

Gen. Boyle has issued orders for the impressment of 6000 negro laborers from the frontier counties in Kentucky, for the purpose of building a military road through that State to East Tennessee.

The draft proceeds in New York without disorder. The city is filled with troops. Gold had declined to 123.

FROM VIRGINIA.

GOSHER, Aug. 27—via Staunton.

The Yankees have fallen back to Alton. Jones is at Lewisburg in the rear of White. Another detachment is about attacking him in front. Jackson, during the last few days fighting, behaved gallantly. After having been flanked and surrounded several times he heroically cut his way out.

A detachment of Maj. Ladie's battalion went in the enemy's rear and destroyed part of his wagon train. Our loss, all told, is from fifty to one hundred.

ORANGE C. H. VA., Aug. 27.

No change in the position of affairs.—Both armies are recruiting and getting ready to move on the first cool day.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27.

The stock of ammunition in the Confederate States is represented to be abundant and in any contingency now deemed possible the supply will be ample.

A more cheerful view of the situation of affairs is taken by persons here. Nothing positive to form a correct opinion of the efforts of the Yankees to increase their armies and to extend their occupation of the Confederate States, but it is regarded as an evidence of desperation, foreshadowing the eventual abandonment of the attempt at subjugating the South, if the people of the Confederate States stand firm and meet the aggression enemy with spirit and resistance heretofore exhibited.

Persons wishing to view the premises before sale, with a view of purchasing, can have daily opportunities, as trains run daily from Charlotte to Davidson College, and any of the residents at Davidson College will show the property.

NOTICE.

BROWN JAIL, the second time, last Friday, JOHN MINNIE, who is about 5 ft. 6 in. 7 inches high, not very heavy. He has grey eyes, light hair, cut short, dark olive skin. Blue flannel dress coat, light blue with red band on the collar. Buttons yellow. Moustache of black hair, very prominent. He was arrested a few days since but succeeded in breaking the jail at that place.

CHARLES WILSON, Jailor for

Mackinburg, N. C.

Aug. 27-28

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of service, severely tried in the field, in the hospitals, and forced to remain in the rear, you have distinguished your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph cannot be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent success, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirits or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my courageous soldiers, what they mean by success. They will lay waste, burn, and pillage, rape and murder, exterminate of yourselves, your families and your children.

They are now in full array, and are preparing to attack us. Let me assure you, that we are not to be beaten, but to conquer. Let us not shrink from the task, but let us meet it with a manly spirit, and a determined will to win.

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THE BULLETIN:

CHARLOTTE:

Saturday, August 25, 1863.

RATES FOR THE BULLETIN.

With great reluctance we announce the following as our new rates for subscription to our publication, viz:
BALLY BULLETIN, per annum, \$12.00
" " for 6 months, 7.00
" " for 3 " 4.00
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN, per annum, 8.00
" " for 6 months, 5.00
" " for 3 " 3.00

THE CAVIAR JOURNAL,

Our weekly publication, will be published on a full sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum.

Our advertising rates are \$1.00 per square, (ten lines, or less,) for first insertion, and 75 cents for each successive publication.

All advertisements appearing in the Journal are charged one dollar per square, for ten lines or less, each insertion.

When advertisements are furnished for publication, without illustrations, they will be confirmed and charged accordingly, until a written order is given to discontinue.

Letters containing remittances will be endorsed up and the parties remitting credited in accordance with above rates.

August 18, 1863.

To the Friends of Mecklenburg County.

You are hereby requested to meet at the Court House in the town of Charlotte, on Saturday the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of giving expression regarding the meeting lately held at Hopewell in this county, at which place resolutions and speeches were made derogatory to the interest and welfare of the Southern Confederacy, and to give their views on other matters of high import to the people of this State.

MANY CITIZENS.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 25, 1863.

Holyday Notice.
There will be preaching in the Lutheran Church to-morrow morning and at night at the usual hours, the pastor having returned.

Hon. Wm. Lander.
We take pleasure in referring to the Card, published in another column, over the signature of the Hon. Wm. Lander, Representative in Congress from the 8th Congressional District, who consents to serve his constituency again if they so elect.

Of course Mr. Lander will be returned as he will assuredly receive the hearty support of every true man in the 8th Congressional District, they having no cause to desire a change.

Charleston Statesman.

means of the Yankees, they have entirely failed in their efforts to reduce Sumter or cause the authorities in Charleston to capitulate. Charleston, with the aid of its brave soldiery and accomplished commander will stand and defy the Yankee vandals and foreign hirelings.

Mysterious Naval Battle.
The (Mo.) Argus publishes an account of a naval battle between a United States gunboat and a Confederate cruiser, on the coast of Maine, on Thursday, July 25.—We extract as follows:

The battle occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about ten miles Southeast of Baker's Island, Mount Desert. The day was perfectly clear, and the battle was witnessed by Captain Richardson, of Cranberry Island, and others from the lighthouse on Baker's Island.—With a glass the vessels could be seen with perfect distinctness. The persons in the lighthouse counted fifty-three discharges from guns of very heavy calibre.

Captain Carver, of the schooner George Kilborn, from Calais, arrived in Tremont about three hours after the engagement.

He reports that he saw the engagement about ten or twelve miles distant from him. The engagement lasted three-quarters of an hour, when the vessel which was taken to be the United States gunboat ran in for the land, and the other a steamer, supposed to be the one that had been lying upon Grand Menan banks, followed her in as near the shore as she dared to, apparently, and then went off. The gunboat went into Southwest harbor, to Tremont, sent a boat ashore, and a messenger to the postoffice. The officer of the boat, on being asked what the firing meant, replied, "We had an engagement with a Confederate privateer, and sunk her." The boat returned to the steamer, which then started off Westward.

Of course everyone will inquire what all this means? We can furnish no answer. The belief of those who witnessed the fight was, that it was a battle between a Confederate privateer and a United States gunboat; that the gunboat got the worst of it and came West to report and get help, and they had been constantly expecting an official report of the affair. Why has there been no official explanation of the matter? The Navy Department must be in possession of the facts.—Some of those who saw her think the black steamer was the Lord Clyde.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE,

CAMP NEAR Kinston,
Aug. 25, 1863

Mr. Britton. Since my last communication nothing of unusual interest has occurred. It was currently rumored, and generally believed here on yesterday and the day before, that Gen. Potter was again at Newbern, and being flushed with his recent successes, he would soon be to the saddle, at the head of not less than two thousand cavalry, to make a raid upon the peaceful town of Fayetteville. About 9 o'clock last night I saw several of Major Whitford's scouts; they informed me that there was no foundation whatever for the above-mentioned report, and that a death-like silence reigned about our outposts near Newbern. From the best information I get it seems that the entire Yankee force in and about Newbern consists only of two brigades, numbering 1500 men each. Gen. Palmer is said to be in command.

I am glad to write that deserters from that emblem of oppression, "the stars and stripes," continue to come into our lines. I saw two last night; they told me that they were awfully tired of the dreadful shock of battle.

I am sorry to say that desertion is still kept up by our own men, but on nothing like the scale as when Holden & Co. were breaking away at the good of our Confederacy with peace resolutions and other doctrines of a like infamous and disgraceful and cowardly character. Since the voice of our entire army has been heard the writer has a great curiosity to know what the Arnold of the Oak City is going to do. He cannot leave the presumption to call upon the citizens of North Carolina to come to his rescue, to shield his cowardly carcass from the shafts of the brave and noble soldiers of North Carolina. But this he will do; he will get out of his critical situation as the lawyer did—that is, he will lie out.

The news from Charleston has caused a great deal of gloom here. We are however still in hopes that it will soon change for the better.

Very respectfully, E.

The Siege of Ch'leston.

From the Charleston Courier. Aug. 25th.]

ner, Tuesday night, ended. It appears, in a heavy fight between the pickets. The enemy advanced in strong force evidently intending to surprise our pickets and capture the rifle pits. His force is supposed to have been between one thousand and fifteen hundred strong, with battery of light artillery. Our force was only between two and three hundred, consisting of detachments of the Fifty-fourth Georgia and Sixty-first North Carolina. The fight lasted about an hour, when the Yankees retired, carrying off their dead and wounded. Their loss is believed to have been considerable, as our batteries on James' Island kept up a heavy fire during the action. Our loss was five killed and nineteen wounded. The Fifty-fourth Georgia Regiment suffered severely.

The following wounded were brought to the city Wednesday morning:

CITADEL SQUARE HOSPITAL.

Private Thomas Dowd, company A, 61st North Carolina.

Private J M Anderson, company I, 61st North Carolina.

FIRST GEORGIA HOSPITAL.

Couer of King and Vanderhorst-streets.

Capt A S Roberts, company D, 54th Georgia, mortally wounded.

Capt A J Moore, company F, 61st North Carolina, severely.

Private T J Eason, company B, 54th Georgia.

Private John S. Moore, company B, 54th Georgia.

Private Isaac B Lamb, company C, 54th Georgia.

Private Wm Gretner, company D, 54th Georgia.

Private Wm Oglesby, company G, 54th Georgia.

Private Wiley Carters, company B 54th Georgia.

Private C C Newton, company A, 61st North Carolina.

Private Richard Grimesley, company E, 61st North Carolina.

Private J F Fowler, company D, Charles-ton Battalion.

In the afternoon one of the Monitors moved up and opened fire on Battery Gregg, with an occasional shot at Sumter. Battery Gregg replied, several shots taking effect. The engagement was continued about an hour and a half, when the Monitor retired.

About half past six last evening very heavy firing again commenced, and was

kept up for several hours. The cannonading exceeded in severity any heretofore heard. Official dispatches were received stating that the enemy had appeared with an overwhelming infantry force, and another assault was anticipated.

At a later hour the despatch announced that the enemy had succeeded in carrying our outer line of rifle pits. It was reported, however, that our troops had been reinforced, and the pits retaken. Very heavy and continuous discharge of musketry were heard about ten o'clock, and it was believed that the engagement had been renewed.

We received no further particulars of affairs on Morris' Island up to twelve o'clock last night.

A HERO, TRULY.—We published a statement a few days ago to the effect that Gen. Roger A. Prior had resigned.—Since that announcement we have frequently heard the question asked, "what has become of Gen. Prior?" "What did he resign for, &c." The following from the army correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer explains the matter and shows, if true, that Gen. Prior is a true hero and has a higher ambition than the mere wearing of stars.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

A General Turned Private.—General Roger A. Prior, has resigned his position as a Brigadier General, and is now serving as a private in the 13th Virginia Cavalry, in this army. I am told that the General gives as a reason for this that he applied repeatedly for orders as an officer, but received none; and being determined to see active service, he resigned and took the true post of honor, the private station.

The same writer says: Major General Wilcox, recently promoted as such, has been assigned to the command of Pender's old Division, composed of Land's and Scales' North Carolina Brigades, McGowan's South Carolina Brigade, and Thomas' Georgia Brigade. Wilcox's division will doubtless achieve as great a fame as has been made by the gallant brigade of Alabamians which bears his name.

Brigadier-General Humphries, recently promoted as such, will have command of Barksdale's old Brigade. He is a West Point man, having been there with the present general, and a successful officer, and a fit successor to the worthy old Barksdale.

Brigadier-General Eppa Hutton will have command of Garnett's old Brigade, Pickens' Division. General Hutton ought to be to-day a Major-General. He deserved a Brigadier's commission at Leesburg, two years ago.

From Kinston, N. C.

Kinston, Aug. 25.

Editor Raleigh State Journal:

The enemy at Newbern are preparing to advance, as I informed you not long since, I assure you, Mr. Editor, that this is no wolf story, by any means. You need not be the least astonished to be apprised of their coming in earnest at any day.

Their strength at Newbern, at this time is 8,000, if not more, and gradually reinforcing all the time.

A regiment of cavalry from New York are looked for at Newbern every day with reinforcements from other points.

The enemy are bringing rail road iron to Newbern for the purpose of relaying the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, this side of Core Creek, where it has been destroyed by our folks.

Five companies of the enemy's cavalry appeared in a threatening attitude at Barrington's Ferry, on the South side of the Neuse, on Saturday last, and two regiments of infantry came out eight miles this side of Newbern to Bachelor's Creek, on the North side of the river, which gave rise to the reported advance of the enemy on yesterday.

Five deserters came in last night. They tell nothing worthy of note.

CIRCULAR.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

THIS Association, at its meeting in April resolved to hold its next meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Wednesday in September. The state of the country, very different from what was anticipated at that time, forbids the expectation of a general attendance of the teachers and the friends of education; and many of them have expressed the opinion that the purposes of the Association would be best subserved by postponing the meeting, suspending it in these views, and believing that they agree with the general judgment, I deem myself authorized to announce that the meeting of the Association is POSTPONED to some future day, of which due notice will be given in the public prints.

J. I. REYNOLDS, D. D.,
Aug. 25, 1863 President of the Association.

FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 1st Sept. next, in the Public Square in Charlotte, I will sell one fine MARE.

T. H. BREW, Auct'.

Aug. 25-26 Aug. 25-26

A CARD.

To the Voters of the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina:

I respectfully announce myself to you as a candidate for re-election.

By your kind partiality I have the honor of a seat in the First Congress of the Confederate States. From the time of my election the Confederacy has been engaged in a stupendous war, for the purpose of driving back the ruthless invaders of its soil, and establishing the peace and independence to which it is so justly entitled. Overtures having been repeatedly made by our Government, to terminate hostilities and settle the existing difficulties by negotiation and honorable adjustment, and these overtures having been as often indignantly rejected, no alternative remained to us but to drive back the invaders and conquer a peace by force of arms.

While in Congress, therefore, as your representative, I used every exertion in my power to strengthen and increase the army, to give proper assistance and encouragement to the Executive, and to prevent, as far as possible, those disastrous collisions between the civil and the military authorities which are so apt to occur and so difficult to adjust in time of war.

I voted for both Conscription acts, not because I desired to force the Southern citizen from his home and family to the camp and the battle-field, but because I considered them indispensable to the independence of the country.

I voted against the Exemption acts, not because I was opposed to all exemptions, but because I considered those acts wrong in principle, dangerous in policy, and unjust in many of their discriminations.

I voted for the Funding bill, because I thought it necessary to diminish the volume of the currency and thereby to give more healthy action to the finances of the country.

I voted for the Tax bill of the House, which was rejected by the Senate; but, before the conference bill, which is the present law, came up for action in the House, I was called away by affliction in my family, and hence I had no opportunity to vote.

In fine, I voted for every measure which I thought would give strength to our army, vigor to the Government, and confidence to the country.

Should you endorse my course as your representative by a re-election to Congress, I shall be guided by the same principles and policy which my record indicates, and I shall devote my best energies and attention to secure your interests; and, although I desire peace as ardently as any one, and shall use every honorable means to obtain it, yet I will consent to no adjustment which does not bring with it the independence of the Confederate States, their total separation from the United States, and all the blessings of liberty to which we are entitled by inheritance and for which we are now contending.

Our cause is just. Our trust is in God. Our destiny, I firmly believe, is to be victorious in this struggle, and to enjoy a career glorious beyond parallel in all past history. Let us prove ourselves worthy of our cause, and worthy of our destiny. Let us be united in our efforts, and the whole world combined cannot enslave us.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. LANDER.

Lincolnton, Aug. 27, 1863.

75 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, on Monday night, the 24th inst., a light RAY HORSE 5 years old, 15 1/2 hands high; one white hind foot, with hoof on the same, I think, split; black mane and tail; head large, with a Roman nose; rather collic in appearance when taken barefoot. The thief when last heard from was making his way towards Charlotte. The above reward will be given for the horse, and an additional reward of \$75 for the capture of the thief, with proof sufficient to convict.

B. H. MOORE,

Fort Mills P. O.,

Aug. 25-26 Aug. 25-26

Raleigh State Journal copy and send bill to Bulletin office.

SOLDIERS WANTED.

THREE MEN, under or over conscript age, will be found food, horses and equipments, to enter the service, not as substitutes. For particulars apply at this office.

Aug. 25-26 Aug. 25-26

THE SUBSCRIBER having at July term of

the County Court of Mecklenburg, taken letters of administration (with the will annexed) dec'd, hereby give notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will also please make payment immediately. C. OVERMAN, Adm'r.

with the will annexed.

ATTENTION, HOME GUARDS!

ALL PERSONS enrolled as Home Guards in the Charlotte Post are requested to appear at the Court House on Saturday next,

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year
1853, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerks office of the
District Court of the Confederate States for Northern
District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.

The enemy's attack on our rifle pits on Wednesday night was made about seven o'clock, in overwhelming force.

On Thursday the firing on both sides was very slow and deliberate, but with no unusual incident.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.

The bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly.

The enemy is working hard in their trenches in front of battery Wagner.

No further attempt has been made to shell the city.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.

The firing-to-day has been quiet slow. Our fire against the enemy to-day has been very effective.

The enemy is strengthening his position at our rifle pits, three hundred yards in front of Wagner.

Everything perfectly quiet, except an occasional boom of a gun.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 27.

General S. Cooper:

We met the enemy yesterday morning about a mile and a half from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. We fought from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night each side occupied the same position they had in the morning. This morning the enemy made two other attacks and was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his position and retreated towards Warm Springs pursued by our cavalry and artillery. The troops engaged was the First Brigade of this army, Col. Geo. S. Patton commanding. The enemy were almost three thousand strong and had six pieces of artillery under Brig. Gen. Averill. Our loss about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss not known. We have taken about one hundred and fifty prisoners and one piece of artillery.

(Signed,) SAM'L JONES,
Major General.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28.

Information was received at Gen. Elzys headquarters last night of the advance of the Yankees up the Peninsula.

Citizens and scouts give conflicting reports of the force of the enemy, but the most reliable statements indicate about eight regiments of infantry and two of cavalry with artillery.

Our pickets at Bottom's Bridge, over the Chickahominy, were driven in about dusk by the Yankee skirmishers, but the further advance of the enemy was prevented by the removal of the flooring of the bridge.

A reported sharp fight took place at the bridge between the guard, one hundred strong, and the Yankees, but no official confirmation of the report has been received.

Gen. Elzy received a dispatch this morning that the Yankees had fallen back to the Cross Roads, four miles below Bottoms Bridge.

No excitement is manifested here. The citizens and soldiers have responded promptly to the summons to meet at their respective rendezvous, and apart from military movements there is nothing to indicate the proximity of the enemy.

FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28.

A flag of truce boat arrived this morning at City Point with six hundred paroled prisoners—mostly sick.

New York papers of the 26th has been received. They contain nothing important.

The Yankee papers are jubilant over the partial destruction of Fort Sumter.

On the 21st, during a violent gale, the U.S. brig Bainbridge foundered while on a voyage between New York and Port Royal. All on board were lost except a negro, who was picked up in a small boat.

The City of Madison, an ammunition steamer, was blown up at Vicksburg through the carelessness of a negro. One hundred and fifty lives were lost.

The reports from the Peninsula last night were greatly exaggerated. It is now be-

lieved the force of the enemy did not exceed six or eight hundred.

Lieut. Wood has captured, off the Rappahannock, two schooners, one loaded with coal and the other with anchor chains.

COTTON INTEREST BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.
Richmond, Aug. 18, 1863.

THE rate of six per cent COTTON INTEREST BONDS of the Government having been fixed at five per cent premium, our bonds of the same may be made, at that rate, at the Treasury, or at any of its depositories, until the 15th day of September, 1863.

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required in Treasury notes, issued since April 1st, 1863; the remaining three-fourths may be paid in any non-interest-bearing Treasury notes.

O. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

The undersigned will receive deposits for these Bonds and give receipts, and supply the bonds in the same way as other Bonds.

Aug. 29-41 A. G. WILLIAMSON, U. S. D.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 1st in force for thirty days from and after the 15th inst., in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., expressed herefore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Seal Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, has signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTEL, Jr., Private Secretary.

August 17—d1w-cjw

NEGROES FOR SALE.

SIX LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES are offered for sale.

For particulars apply at Mansion House, to

W. A. BAKER,

Aug. 20-6.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale here, 200 boxes fine Manufactured Tobacco—assorted brands—sound and in good order. Any one wishing to see the lot will enquire at Mansion House.

WM. THOMAS.

Aug. 24, '63.

MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.

JAMES G. BAILIE & BRO.

ARE now offering for sale the following Goods to which they would respectfully call the attention of the public:

MATTINGS.

5x5 and 6x6 White Canton Mattings;

Brass Matting Staples, (for Mattings).

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Three feet and six feet Floor Oil Cloth;

Heavy Sheet Floor Oil Cloth.

CARPETINGS,

English Royal Velvet CARPETING;

English Wire Brussels Carpeting;

Star Rods, Rugs, &c., &c.

CURTAIN GOODS.

Curtain Damasks; Lace Curtains;

Muslin Curtains; Curtain Muslins, by the piece or

19 yards;

Nottingshade Lace Curtains;

Centre Tassels, Curtain Loops, Curtain Glamps,

Curtain Bands, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES, embracing many new patterns.

Picture Tassels, Picture Nails and Picture Card.

WINDOW SHADES,

In 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet lengths, with all necessary

Trimmings;

Door Mats, for outside uses;

Linen Drapery, 16x4 wide, for Grumb Cloth;

Fine Cloth Table and Piano Covers;

100 doors fine Southern made Wire Bound Straw Brooms.

WOODEN BUCKETS, of the best Southern make,

always on hand;

Carpet Tacks, with Leather, in 12, 14 and 16 ozs.;

Carpet Tacks, without Leather, in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12,

and 14 ozs.

PIANOS,

Always on hand, a good stock of the above in-

struments, of the best make.

James G. Bailie & Bro.,

205 Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

July 1, 1863—40.

\$30 REWARD.

UNAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday, the 9th instant, NOAH, who is about five feet eight inches high, well set, but not heavy. He has grey eyes, light hair, cut short, dark or sallow skin, blue pants, fine over light hat with gold band on when he left, but it is likely he has changed his clothes. He is very communicative. He was arrested in Wimberly, Va. for days since but succeeded in breaking the jail at that place.

CHARLES W. VANCE, Tailor for

Mr. Wimberly, N. C.

Aug. 17-18.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

OFFICE C. & E. C. R. R. CO.

CHARLOTTE, July 29th, 1863.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THIS COMPANY will not receive Freight of ANY DESCRIPTION (Except Cotton) unless the name of the Consignee and destination are plainly marked on each package.

A. H. MARTIN, Agt.

July 30-dt.

FOR HIRE.

TWO negro women good washers and ironers

and cooks. Enquire at the Bulletin office.

July 8-dt.

BLACK ALPACA.

A splendid article, just to hand at

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

Feb. 27, 1863—41.

BONNET RIBBONS.

WE RECEIVED a beautiful assortment of

Bonnet RIBBONS.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

July 8, 1863—41.

BLINDS.

WE RECEIVED a large quantity of

BLINDS.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

July 8, 1863—41.

GENERAL STORE.

WE RECEIVED a large quantity of

GENERAL STORE.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

July 8, 1863—41.

GENERAL STORE.

WE RECEIVED a large quantity of

GENERAL STORE.

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

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KAHNWEILER & BRO.

July 8, 1863—41.

GENERAL STORE.

WE RECEIVED a large quantity of

GENERAL STORE.</

THE BULLETIN:

CHARLOTTE:

Friday, August 25, 1863.

RATES FOR THE BULLETIN.

With great reluctance we announce the following as our new rates for subscription to our publication, viz:
DAILY BULLETIN, per annum, \$12.00
" " for 6 months, 7.00
" " for 3 " 4.00
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN, per annum, 8.00
" " for 6 months, 5.00
" " for 3 " 3.00

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ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in the Journal are charged one dollar per square, for ten lines or less, each insertion.

When Advertisements are furnished for publication, without limitation, they will be combined and charged accordingly until a written order is given to discontinue.

Letters containing remittances will be forwarded up and the parties remitting credited in accordance with above rates.

August 18, 1863.

To the Freeman of Mecklenburg County.

You are hereby requested to meet at the Court House in the town of Charlotte, on Saturday the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of giving expression regarding the meeting lately held at Hopewell in this county, at which place resolutions and speeches were made derogatory to the interest and welfare of the Southern Confederacy, and to give their views on other matters of high import to the people of this State.

MANY CITIZENS.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 25, 1863.

Aid and Comfort.

The following should be sufficient to cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every reader of the Standard in the State, and is enough to excite feelings of the deepest indignation.—Raleigh State Journal.

(From the New York Herald of the 18th.)

The symptoms are abundant of the early dispersion of Jeff Davis and his Confederate impostors from Richmond; but the recent bold and defiant editorials in the Raleigh Standard against Jeff's Confederate despotism are among the most significant signs of the times. Raleigh, the capitol of North Carolina, is in the heart of the State and considerably beyond any point to which the Union troops have penetrated. There are no "Yankees" within

and yet he has the courage to continue the treachery of the Confederate rebels, to expose the fatuity of their promises, and the failure of their efforts, to show that portions of only five of the grand galaxy of the late thirteen Confederate States remain under the rule of Davis, and best of all, to propose that North Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, make immediate overtures to the North for peace.

Unquestionably, this Raleigh editor has a large proportion of the solid men, and of the body of the people of North Carolina at his back, or his first utterance of this undisguised disloyalty to the rebellion would surely be his last.

THE VANDERBILT SUNK—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The despatch announcing that the Federal Steamer Vanderbilt had been sunk by the Confederate steamer Georgia, Capt. Semmes, has been confirmed by a passenger who recently arrived at a Confederate port from Havana. It seems that the Vanderbilt chased the Georgia for some hours, and upon nearing, hailed her, with a demand to surrender, which was answered by a broadside from the Georgia, which disabled and finally sunk the Federal steamer. Her crew, consisting of about 500 men, were all drowned except thirty.

One thing only was wanting to make this a complete success—the notorious Commodore Wilkes was not on board the Vanderbilt when she sank, he having been removed from the command some time previous, and consequently was not drowned. The Vanderbilt was the fastest and most dangerous vessel of her description in the Federal Navy.—Tallahassee Florida.

Northern accounts state that the Vanderbilt left Pernambuco, on the 7th, in pursuit of the Georgia. This fact tends to confirm the accounts received of the destruction of the Vanderbilt, and there need be no longer any doubt, we think, that she has gone to the bottom.—South Carolina.

"UNION PRAYER MEETINGS."—We see in our Richmond exchanges calls for "Union Prayer Meetings." Now, we know these are meetings in which persons of different denominations unite in prayer. The Yankees, however, will regard them as meetings which pray for the restoration of the "Union." We would suggest some other name for these meetings.—Raleigh Register.

From the Army.

For the Daily Bulletin.]

CAMP OF THE 1st N. C. CAVALRY,
Culpeper, Va., Aug. 21, 1863.

Mr. Editor.—Sir: I wish to speak through your columns to the citizens of North Carolina, and to the soldiery before whose eyes this may chance to fall, although I feel inadequate to the task, yet, the regard I feel for the land that gave me birth, prompts me to the attempt. We know that it is a dark picture in the history of the young Confederacy, but let us not despair while there is one single gleam of hope.

It is true we have failed in part, to carry out some of the plans of our officers, but let us remember that the grandest armies are liable to meet with a reverse at some time. We hardly dare expect to be victorious at all battles. We may naturally expect to come off second best some time, so let us not despair because of a single triumph of the enemy.

Soldiers and citizens of North Carolina! Remember the many thousands of Carolina's sons that have poured out their life-blood upon the battle field to win their State a name. Yes their blood has flowed in water from Gettysburg to Charleston, and from Murfreesboro to Hatteras the battle fields have been made sacred to us by the blood of her sons, and now do we not do the glorious dead great injustice by attempting to discourage the cause for which they so nobly fought and died.

Can we bear to think for one moment that their blood was shed in vain, can we disgrace their names by cowardly laying down our arms and kneeling at the feet of haughty and heartless foes; can we ever bear the shame and disgrace that would forever rest upon us. Can we bear to return home, thence to have the finger of scorn pointed at us, even by the cowardly enemies to our cause who have been lying in the mountains and brush. They would then come forth and mingle in society and be even more popular than we—the outlier on one hand and the speculator on the other, and the deserter in front—all laughing you to scorn, with the remark, "Ah! you got whipped did you, I knew it and I jest; I knew it in the beginning or I should have volunteered; I feared all the time our country would be ruined." All such we would be obliged to endure if we give way to the hot-headed Unionists of North Carolina. How could we bear to see our poor

killed in glorious battle, with her children,

the treachery of the Confederate rebels, to expose the fatuity of their promises, and the failure of their efforts, to show that portions of only five of the grand galaxy of the late thirteen Confederate States remain under the rule of Davis, and best of all, to propose that North Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, make immediate overtures to the North for peace.

The chairman explained that the meeting was called in response to a resolution adopted by the 4th N C Regiment, requesting the different N C Regiments in the army of Northern Virginia to hold meetings in reference to certain resolutions adopted by said Regiment on the 4th inst.

The Secretary then read the resolutions which were as follows:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with profound indignation the course pursued by the Raleigh "Standard" and a few other papers in our State, in reference to our existing affairs, and that the sentiments enunciated by those journals are in the highest degree treasonable, meriting as they receive an almost unanimous repudiation by our soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That speaking for ourselves

we can recognize no settlement of our difficulties upon any other basis than the full and complete recognition of our nationality and independence, and that we hereby pledge anew "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" in defence of our homes and our family altars.

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enemies and misleading the credulous; and whereas, we have sadly and indignantly witnessed the course of the Raleigh "North Carolina Standard" relative to the just and righteous contest in which we are engaged—a course encouraging desertion in the army, making traitors and submissionists at home, therefore

1st Resolved, That the political sentiments promulgated by the "North Carolina Standard," propagated by whatever spirit or feeling of sympathy, does incur hottest displeasure and full condemnation, believing them to be treacherous, blasphemous in effects, defamatory to the character of North Carolina, and reflecting upon the patriotism of her soldiers in the field.

2d Resolved, That those who would sow seeds of disruption and foment strife in this our time of need among a band who should stand united, and battle as one man against a mighty and crafty foe, are enemies to us and all we hold dear, protest as they may to the contrary.

3d Resolved, That in our opinion W. W. Holden is the chief of sinners, our insidious enemy, traitorous in principle, a curse to us and our State, and that we recommend the "Standard" under his control to every friend of Lincoln and enemy to the cause of the South.

4th Resolved, That we deem the "Raleigh Progress" the basely offspring and willing echo of the "Standard."

5th Resolved, That we, sons of North Carolina, do desire the termination of this war, and would gladly hail the day of peace; yet we desire its close only when the South shall be free and independent, and we scorn any peace tending to reunion with the old United States; and until from these States, we are forever politically separated, and in all our rights recognized, we will continue to march and fight a merciless foe.

6th Resolved, That though in some instances we have had reverses, and though we have had to witness with pain the slaughter of many of our brave and cherished comrades, yet we can foresee no good reason for desponding and no cause to doubt the success of a people determined to be free.

7th Resolved, That we request the publication of the proceedings of this meeting in the Richmond papers and all the papers of our State save the Raleigh Standard and Progress.

T. M. Moss, Sec'y. T. A. BRITTON, Sec'y.

Meeting of the 32d N. C. Troops.

At a full meeting of the 32d N C Troops, Col. Ed Brabble, Daniel's Brigade, held this day, on motion of Capt. G M Sherrill, Lieut Colonel D G Coward was appointed chairman and Adj't F A Boyle was appointed secretary.

The chairman explained that the meeting was called in response to a resolution adopted by the 4th N C Regiment, requesting the different N C Regiments in the army of Northern Virginia to hold meetings in reference to certain resolutions adopted by said Regiment on the 4th inst.

The Secretary then read the resolutions which were as follows:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with profound indignation the course pursued by the Raleigh "Standard" and a few other papers in our State, in reference to our existing affairs, and that the sentiments enunciated by those journals are in the highest degree treasonable, meriting as they receive an almost unanimous repudiation by our soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That speaking for ourselves we can recognize no settlement of our difficulties upon any other basis than the full and complete recognition of our nationality and independence, and that we hereby pledge anew "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" in defence of our homes and our family altars.

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we can recognize no settlement of our difficulties upon any other basis than the full and complete recognition of our nationality and independence, and that we hereby pledge anew "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" in defence of our homes and our family altars.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in

North Carolina favorable to the object in view.

On motion of Capt W R Stephenson, the resolutions were adopted unanimously as the best expression of the sentiments of the meeting.

On motion of Capt W L London, in response to the 5th resolution, Lieut Colonel D G Coward and Capt P F Smith were appointed to attend a meeting of delegates from the different N C Regiments in this army to be held at Orange C H this morning at 10 a. m.

After remarks by Capts. London, Sherrill, Smith and Stephenson, on motion of Lieut Doles, the meeting adjourned.

Lt. Col. D. G. COWARD, Chrm.
FRANCIS A. BOYLE, Sec'y.

Meeting of the 33d Regt. N. C. Troops.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA.,
August 10th, 1863.

At a full meeting held this day in the 33d Regt N C Troops, the committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, do report as follows:

Resolved, 1st, That we have witnessed with profound indignation the course pursued by the Raleigh Standard and a few other papers in our State, in reference to our existing affairs, and that the sentiments enunciated by those journals are in the highest degree treasonable, meriting as they receive an almost unanimous repudiation by our soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That we deem the "Raleigh Progress" the basely offspring and willing echo of the "Standard."

Resolved, That we, sons of North Carolina, do desire the termination of this war, and would gladly hail the day of peace; yet we desire its close only when the South shall be free and independent, and we scorn any peace tending to reunion with the old United States; and until from these States, we are forever politically separated, and in all our rights recognized, we will continue to march and fight a merciless foe.

Resolved, That we have had reverses, and though we have had to witness with pain the slaughter of many of our brave and cherished comrades, yet we can foresee no good reason for desponding and no cause to doubt the success of a people determined to be free.

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T. M. MOSS, Sec'y. T. A. BRITTON, Sec'y.

Loss of Confederate Steamer Oconee.

A few days since the Confederate steamer Oconee, Capt. Johnston, left this port, with a cargo of three hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton, destined for Nassau. She succeeded in escaping the blockaders, and was some twenty miles out at sea, when she encountered the gale on Thursday night, and foundered. Her crew took to their boats, two of which succeeded in reaching the shore. The other boat, containing Dr. Marfit, Ass't Surgeon, Mr. Vandevere, First Assistant Engineer, and about fifteen men, were captured by the enemy. In a short time after the officers and crew had left the steamer she went down with her cargo. The cargo was the property of the Confederate Government.—Savannah News.

SLAVES INSURED AT TWO-THIRDS THEIR PRESENT MARKET VALUE.

All losses promptly paid.

For insurance apply at Branch Bank N. C. to THOS. W. DEWEY, Ag't.

NOTICE.

ON the 25th September next, I will sell 168 acres of LAND, situated in Catawba County, N. C., on the road leading from Statesville to Morgan, 4 miles from the Island Ford on Catawba river, 7 miles from Newton. On the premises is an excellent spring, 20 yards from the house, all necessary out buildings, formerly a grist and saw mill on the premises, also a large barn, built stables underneath. Terms of sale, 6 months credit, interest from date. PETER HOKE, Ex. of P. Hoke, deed.